

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Education
Educational Development**



ENGLISH FOR SAUDI ARABIA

SECOND YEAR SECONDARY TERM 2

Student's Book

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Materials for Second Year Secondary Term 2

**Student's Book
Teacher's Book
Teaching Kit: 14 posters and 1 tape**

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NOT FOR SALE

أشرف على المراجعة بمشروع اللغة الإنجليزية في وزارة التربية والتعليم كل

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الأستاذة / سعاد بنت صالح الحديثي

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شاكرين للجميع تعاونهم والله الموفق ،،،

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كيف تتعلمون؟

إذا كنتم تعتقدون - حينما تفتحون هذا الكتاب أن بعض أجزائه تبدو صعبة أو طويلة نرجو ألا تدعوا ذلك يثبط من عزيمتكم. فمع توجيه المعلم /ة - المقرون برغبتكم الجادة في بذل الجهد اللازم - ستكتشفون مقدرتكم على إنجاز ما هو أكثر مما كنتم تتوقعون، وفي نفس الوقت لا تتوقعوا أن يجيب المعلم /ة على كل الأسئلة، فهم يساعدونكم على أن تساعدوا أنفسكم، وهذه هي الطريقة المثلى للتعلم.

يحتوي هذا المقرر على ٦ وحدات، وكل وحدة تحتوي على ثمانية دروس، وغالباً ما تتبع دروس هذا الكتاب المنهج التالي :

الدرس الأول :

تبدأ الوحدة دائماً بالمناقشة ولن يبدأ المعلم /ة بعبارة (افتحوا الكتاب صفحة كذا وكذا)، فهم غالباً ما يناقشون معكم المادة الجديدة باللغة الإنجليزية مع عرض بعض الكلمات الجديدة مستعملين المصطلحات، وهناك الكثير من الكلمات والمعلومات التي ستناقشونها لتفيدكم في المطالعة التي تلي ذلك. وبعد ذلك ستطلعون على قطعة المطالعة دون قراءتها بالفعل - مثلاً ستناقشون عنوان القطعة والصور بالإنجليزية - كل هذا يتم باللغة الإنجليزية - واعلموا أن المعلم /ة لن يترجم أو يلخص لكم القطعة باللغة العربية، كما أنكم في هذا الدرس ستتمنون أيضاً على طرح الأسئلة.

الدرس الثاني :

ستدربون في الدرس الثاني على المطالعة - وهذا يعني القراءة الصامتة وليس الجهرية - عدا في نهاية الدرس أحياناً للمراجعة النهائية لنطق الكلمات. وقد يقدم لكم المعلم /ة بعض المعلومات المعينة للاطلاع عليها قبل القراءة، ثم تطرح عليكم بعض الأسئلة عن القطعة، ثم يطلب منكم قراءتها سراً لاكتشاف الإجابات، ويتوقع منكم أيضاً المحاولة الجادة لاكتشاف معاني بعض الكلمات بأنفسكم. كما ستتعلمون في الدرس الثالث بعض الكلمات الجديدة الأخرى.

الدرس الثالث :

تنتهي القراءة الصامتة في الدرس الثالث وستناولون في هذا الدرس «دراسة الكلمات» كما تم منهج اللغة الإنجليزية السابق، وستطلعون على معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة في الدرس الثاني التي لم تعرفوا على معانيها بأنفسكم. لقد تم ترتيب صفحات الكتاب بشكل أقرب إلى ترتيب صفحات قاموس اللغة الإنجليزية أكثر من المنهج السابق، وقد تم إعداده بحيث يساعدكم على استعمال قاموس اللغة الإنجليزية عند حاجتكم إليه مع إضافة بعض الأشياء الجديدة التي تجدونها فعلاً في قاموس اللغة الإنجليزية، ولكن يظل الفرق بين هذه الصفحات وقاموس الإنجليزية الحقيقي وجود الأسئلة للإجابة عليها مع نهاية كل تعريف.

الدرس الرابع :

يحتوي هذا الدرس على دراسة القواعد، وفيه ستزيد من معرفتكم بقواعد الإنجليزية التي درستوها، كما ستتعلمون قواعد جديدة، وغالباً ما تأتي هذه القواعد من خلال مناقشتنا أو قراءتنا للدرسين الأولين.

الدرس الخامس :

هذا الدرس للتمرس على الكتابة، وسوف نعطيكم دائماً بعض المعلومات في شكل مذكرات أو جداول للكتابة عنها... ولن يطلب منكم استعمال «كلمات من عندكم» سيعرض عليكم نموذج ما ويطلب منكم تقليده في وضع مختلف.

الدرس السادس :

هذا الدرس دائماً عبارة عن مراجعة القواعد التي درستوها في الوحدة، فهو إما تلخيص للقواعد الجديدة أو لتلك التي درستوها من قبل، وتوجد منها أمثلة في الوحدة. وهو أيضاً يلخص الأسئلة التي تمررت عليها، إضافة إلى ذلك، يمكنكم استعمال صفحة الكتاب الدرس السادس كمرجع بعد نهاية الوحدة.

الدرس السابع والثامن :

في البداية هناك أنشطة ستترفع من قدرتكم على القراءة، وستساعدكم على تكوين فكرة عامة عن محتويات القطعة، ولا بد من قراءة القطعة في المنزل عدة مرات وسيكون دوركم رئيسياً في قراءة وفهم القطع، وسيحصر دور المعلم /ة في تنظيم الدروس ومساعدتكم عندما تحققون مساعيكم الذاتية.

ولاشك أنكم تحتاجون إلى كثير من الوقت لقراءة القطع جيداً ويتوقع منكم أن تبدلوا مجهوداً جيداً في الفصل وفي المنزل. نأمل أن تستمتعوا بقراءة هذه القطع، ونأمل أيضاً أن يصبح لديكم القدرة والرغبة على القراءة أكثر فأكثر وتذكروا أن تتعلموا المهارة وليس فقط الحقائق والكلمات.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أنتم وهذا المقرر :

بعد دراستكم للغة الإنجليزية خلال الأربع سنوات الماضية، لا بد أنكم قد أدركتم أن تعلم الإنجليزية على الوجه الأفضل يعني الممارسة والعمل الجاد. وبما أنكم قد اخترتم الاستمرارية في دراسة اللغة، فلا شك أنكم قد أدركتم جيداً أنكم ستحتاجون إلى تطبيقها عند مغادرتكم المدرسة، لذا فأنتم على استعداد الآن لبذل مجهود أكبر، إن هذا المنهج يساعد في تعريفكم بنوعية اللغة التي تحتاجونها خلال دراستكم الجامعية أو في ميدان العمل، لأنه يتناول الموضوعات الأكثر أهمية واستعمالاً في عالمنا اليوم، مع تزويدكم بالمهارة اللغوية المطلوبة، خاصة في مهارة القراءة التي تمثل الجانب الأهم في دراستكم الجامعية. في هذا المقرر ستدرسون المواد التالية بالإنجليزية.



الشراب الطازج



الخدمات البريدية في الحاضر والماضي



تاريخ البترول ومدى الاستفادة منه



الرعاية الصحية في المملكة العربية السعودية



الأسواق التجارية قديماً وحديثاً



المسلمون في الصين

يمكنكم أيضاً الإستمرار في تطوير مهاراتهم في المجالات التالية :



التعلم على : متى وكيف تستعملون قاموس اللغة الإنجليزية.



القراءة الصامتة الصحيحة - عدم الاعتماد على المعلم/ة بقدر الإمكان.



المناقشة - خاصة طرح الأسئلة والإجابة عليها.



بالإضافة إلى ذلك ستبدأون في التعرف على كيفية قراءة القطع المطولة بالإنجليزية ولكنكم ستستعملون كتاباً منفصلاً للمطالعة خصص لهذا الغرض.



كتابة فقرات من المذكرات والجداول



القواعد (التوسع في القواعد التي درستموها وإضافة الجديد إليها).

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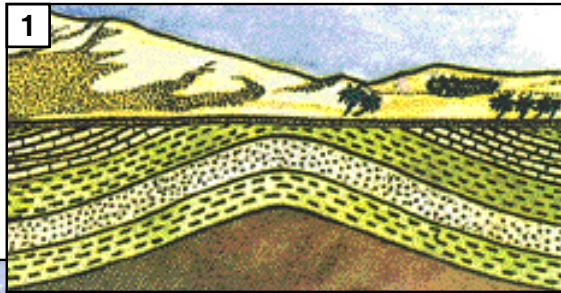
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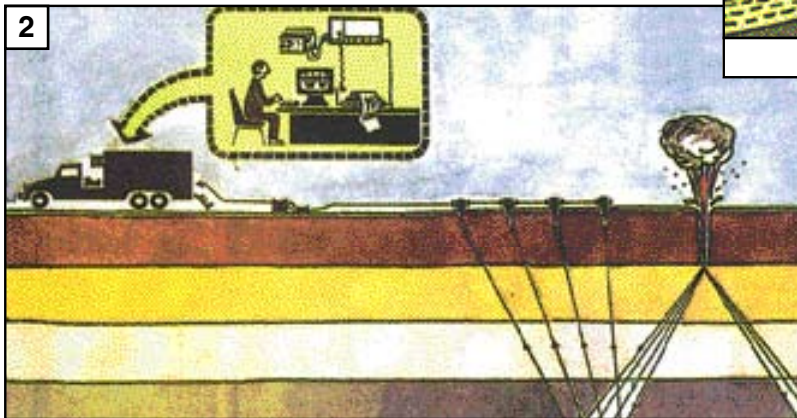
Discussion

OIL

Look at the pictures on this page and pages 2 and 3. Discuss them with your teacher.

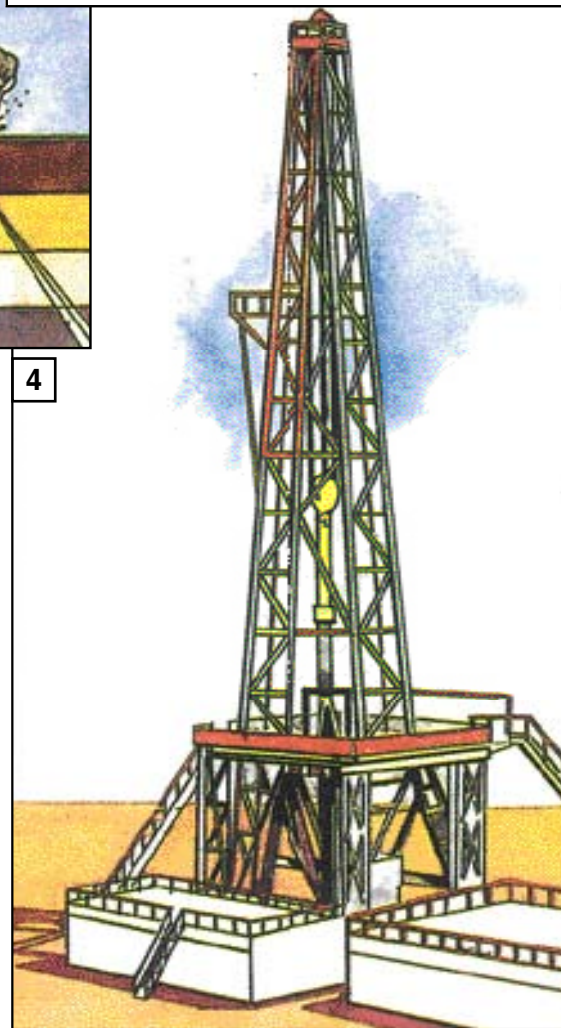


A Geological Map



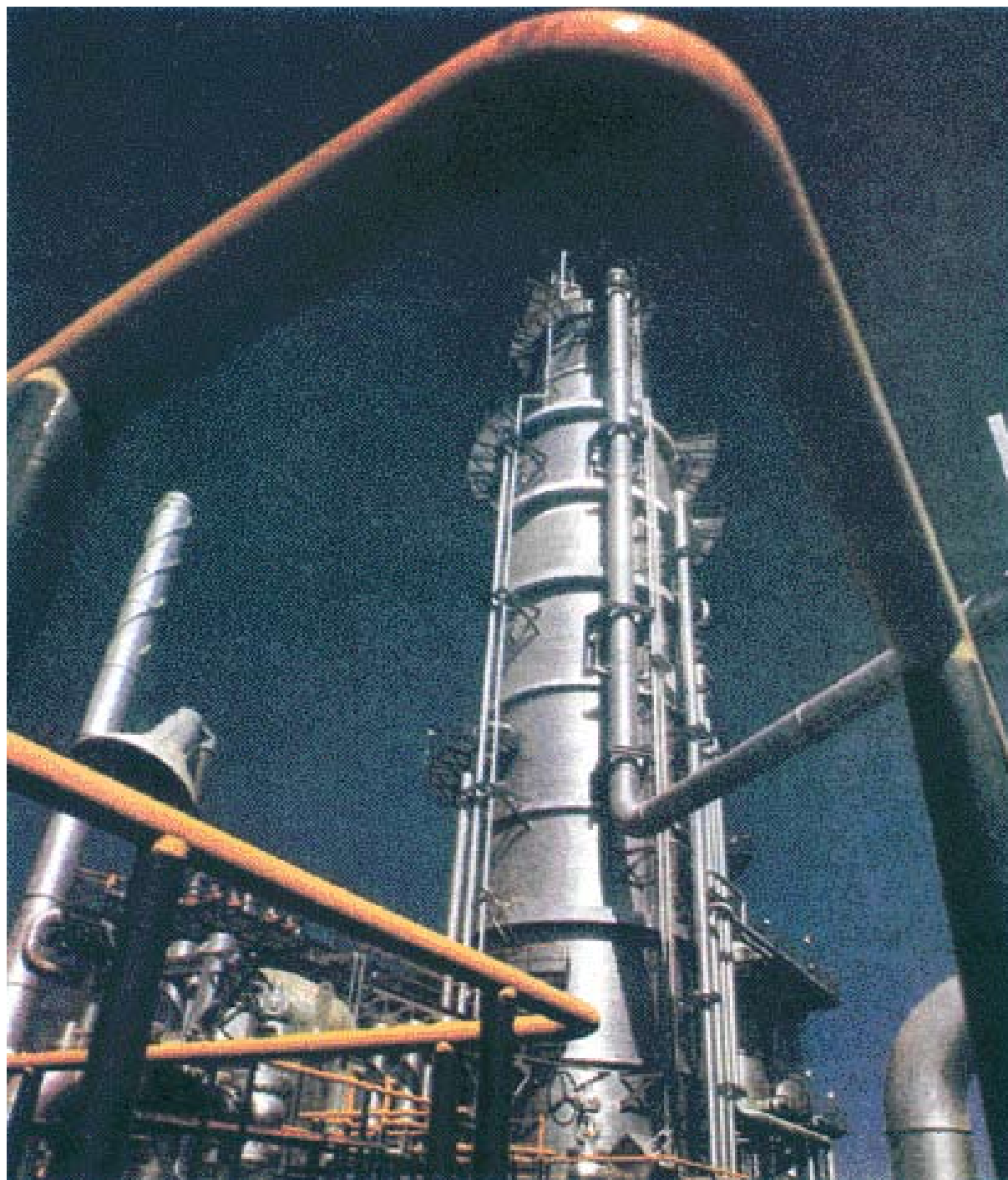
▲
Sound waves from explosions at the surface can be measured by special instruments.

◀ If there are oil and gas, the drills bring them up. ▶



Now ask and answer these questions:

1. What is crude oil?
2. Where does crude oil come from?
3. How is it found?
4. How is it extracted from the ground?
5. What are refineries for?
6. How many oil products can you think of?





Reading

THE STORY OF OIL

Oil began to form millions of years ago. This process started with the tiny plants and animals that lived in the earth's oceans. When they died, they sank to the bottom of the sea and rotted. Then, they were covered by other things, including rock, which sometimes pushed them deep into the earth. For millions of years, the chemistry of those tiny animals and plants changed. Hydrogen and carbon came together and made hydrocarbons. When that happened, oil and natural gas were formed.

Oil can be found under the earth's surface but it is not easy to find. So, modern technology must be used. For example, information from satellite pictures helps to make geological maps. These show the rock structures under the surface of the earth. Also, when vibrations are made by explosions at the earth's surface, they can be measured by special instruments. In this way, the shapes, sizes and types of rocks under the ground are shown. Other methods are also used in order to find where oil may be.

There are several likely places where oil may be found. These include deep under the sea, under the desert or under the ice and snow. However, there is only one way to be sure that there is oil in a certain place. Special drills must go deep underground and extract samples of the earth from there. If there are oil and gas, the drills bring them up, too.

When crude oil and gas come from the ground, they are mixed with many other substances. These can be solids, liquids and gases. Before the oil and gas can be used, unwanted substances must be removed at a refinery. In a few hours, refineries produce several pure substances, such as petrol for cars and butane gas for cooking.

Oil products have become part of our daily life. Clothes, plastic toys, cars, roads, furniture and buildings all contain hydrocarbons. Our lives would be very different without them.

All these products contain hydrocarbons.



True / False

Are the following sentences true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage, then write the line number. Finally, write T or F in the box.

- Line(s). 2-3 T 1. Oil is formed from tiny plants and animals.
- Line(s)..... 2. Satellites and vibrations are the only ways to find oil.
- Line(s)..... 3. Drills always find oil and gas.
- Line(s)..... 4. Petrol is the only product that comes from a refinery.
- Line(s)..... 5. Furniture and building are oil products.



Word Study

deep (*adj*) far down.

Deep can describe things like rivers, lakes, oceans, wells, swimming-pools and holes in the ground.

That well is thirty metres deep.

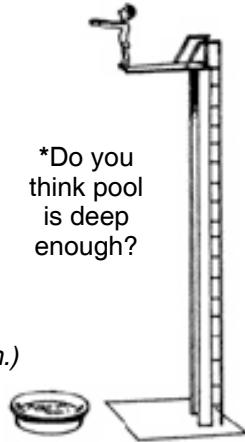
How deep is your swimming-pool?

depth (*n*) *Depth* is the noun form of *deep*.

(Compare *high/height, long/length and wide/width*.)

*Make sentences with the words *depth, height, length and width*.

*Do you think pool is deep enough?



extract (*ex tract*) (*v-reg*) take out; pull out

I have to visit my dentist this week. He is going to extract a tooth.

Oil workers use drills to extract oil from the ground.

include (*in clude*) (*v-reg*) treat something or someone as

part of a group or set.

Our library includes several English dictionaries.

likely (*like ly*) (*adj*) probable.

It is likely they will find oil here. It is a likely place for oil.

Note that likely is an adjective. Usually words that end in *-ly* are adverbs.

*Name some adverbs ending with *-ly*.

*Name some adjectives ending with *-ly*.

liquid (*li quid*) (*n*) one of the three forms that substances can have. (The other two are gas and *solid* [see *solid* in the Word Study].)

Water is the liquid form of H₂O. Ice is the solid form.

*Say if each of these things is a gas, a liquid or a solid:

water, wood, oil, hydrogen, rock, concrete, fruit juice, ozone, softdrink, steel.

method (*me thod*) (*n*) a way of doing something.

Mr. Al-Nasser has an interesting method of teaching chemistry.

I think that reading a newspaper is the best method of learning the latest news.

*Do you think this method of flying will succeed?



process (*pro cess*) (*n*) a series of steps that produce a change.

Education is a never-ending process.

*What are the steps in the process of making scrambled eggs?

*Arrange these notes in the correct order to describe the process of looking for oil: drilling / looking at maps / checking rock samples / measuring vibrations / making explosions.

solid (*so lid*) (*n*) one of the three forms that substances can have.

The shape of a solid does not change to fit a container.

*Do the shapes of liquids and gases change?

symbol (*sym bol*) (*n*) (usually) a picture that means more than the thing it shows.

The swords and palm tree are the symbols on the Saudi flag.

*What is this symbol for?



toy (*n*) a thing made for children to play with.

Modern toys are usually made of plastic.

unwanted (*un wan ted*) (*adj*) not wanted. This word is made from the prefix *un-* and the past participle of the verb *want*.

Junk yards are full of unwanted things.

*What do you call something that nobody loves?... cares for?... finishes?... knows?... thinks of...?



Word Study

Write the correct words. Then copy the sentences in your copybook.

1. The house was destroyed by the gas _____.
2. Houses are safer if they are built on _____.
3. People who go camping often have containers of _____ to cook with.
4. There is more _____ under Saudi Arabia than anywhere else in the world.
5. Various oil products are made at a _____.

explosion
rock
refinery
butane
crude oil

6. You can stand in the sea here. It is not too _____.
7. If fruit juice has got other liquids in it, it is not _____.
8. Rocks are shown under the ground on _____ maps.
9. Before examinations, pupils often ask teachers about _____ questions.
10. The earth is _____ compared with the sun.

tiny
deep
geological
pure
likely

11. If you tried to grow a plant on the moon, it would _____.
12. If you throw a rock into water, it will _____.
13. Before a dentist can repair your teeth, he usually has to _____ into them.
14. It is a Middle Eastern custom to _____ your shoes when entering a house.
15. We usually read something in order to _____ some information from it.

sink
remove
extract
drill
die



Time Clauses

1

Every **clause** must have a **subject** and a **verb**.

Look at this sentence from page 3.lines 3-5:

When they died, they sank to the bottom of the sea.

This sentence has two clauses: a time clause and a main clause.

Time clause	Main clause
S V	S V
<i>When they died,</i>	<i>they sank to the bottom of the sea.</i>

A time clause can go after a main clause. The meaning does not change.

MAIN clause	TIME clause
S V	S V
<i>they sank to the bottom of the sea.</i>	<i>When they died,</i>

2

Now look at these sentences and ...

- say the time clause.
- say the main clause.
- change the order of the clauses.

- Since the time that Allah's words were written down in the Holy Qur'an, Islam has spread all over the world.
- As they advanced to the north, the Arabs were met by the Romans.
- When they went away, the family travelled on camels and horses.
- When someone was sick, his mother used to make remedies.
- The children all want to do different jobs when they grow up.

These words can
introduce time clauses:

After
As soon as
Before
Since
When



Grammar

A. In each clause, mark the subject (S) and the verb (V).

In each sentence, mark the TIME CLAUSE and the MAIN CLAUSE.

Example:

S	V	S	V
As they advanced to the north, they were met by the Romans			
time clause		main clause	

1. When the family went away, they travelled on camels and horses.
2. When someone was sick, his mother used to make remedies.
3. The children all want to do different jobs when they grow up.

B. Join the two sentences into one sentence in your copybook. Use *When*.

Remember to use a comma because the time clause comes first.

Example:

Muslims went to Persia. They introduced Islam there.

When Muslims went to Persia, they introduced Islam there.

1. The last Roman army was defeated. Arabic replaced Latin.
2. He was a boy. Hamad looked after his father's sheep.
3. The day's work ended. They used to listen to stories.

C. Join the two sentences into one sentence in your copybook. Use different words to introduce the time clause: *Before, After, As*.

Example:

Khaled moved into a new town house. He had lived in a traditional house before.

Before Khaled moved into a new town house, he had lived in a traditional house.

1. Hamad became a farmer. He had looked after his father's sheep before.
2. Explosions are made. The vibrations are measured by special instruments.
3. The Muslims occupied more countries. They spread the message of Islam.



Writing from Notes

You have just received a letter from your pen-friend. Your friend is doing a project at school, with the title.

The Story of Natural Gas

Your friend has written to ask you for all the information you can give. Write and explain as clearly as you can. Here are some notes to help you.

Read these notes and use them all.
Use a **passive verb** in each sentence.



gas - find in the ground
it - extract from the ground
photographs of likely places - take from
airplanes.
information about them - receive from
satellites
geological maps and rocks from the area -
examine by scientists
explosions - make on the earth's surface
vibrations from explosions - measure by special
instruments
drills - use to extract samples of rocks and to
bring natural gas to the surface
gas - take in pipes to a refinery
unwanted substances - remove there
pure gas, such as butane - produce

Remember

You are describing a process. Start some of your sentences with connecting words like

First,
Then,
Next,
After that,
Finally,

Also remember

You can connect two ideas with a time clause. For example:

After explosions are made on the earth's surface, vibrations are measured by special instruments.



Revision

C

Change these sentences into the passive:

1. Scientists can examine likely places.
2. They should study rock samples.
3. They ought to look at geological maps.
4. They might find oil under the desert.
5. They may make explosions.
6. They will take crude oil to the refinery.
7. They must remove unwanted substances in the refinery.
8. You can use butane for cooking.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. They are going to _____ smoking in this building.
2. A kind of gas in the earth's atmosphere
3. Not clean
4. Oil
5. The prophet's permanent move to Madinah
6. Opposite of these
7. A substance in foods like lean meat, fish, milk and cheese.
8. _____ sprays contain CFCs.
9. Opposite of don't.
10. Opposite of yes.
11. Wheat grows in a _____

DOWN

12. Land next to the sea
13. A place where crude oil is changed into useful products like petrol.
14. A vegetable left in the sun will begin to _____ after a few days.
15. Chemical substances made of hydrogen and carbon.
16. It separates countries.
17. Children play with it.
18. A way of doing something.
19. A screw-driver is a kind of _____.
20. One time.
21. It is part of you and it covers your body.
22. A lot of countries under one ruler.
23. It is in the middle of your face.

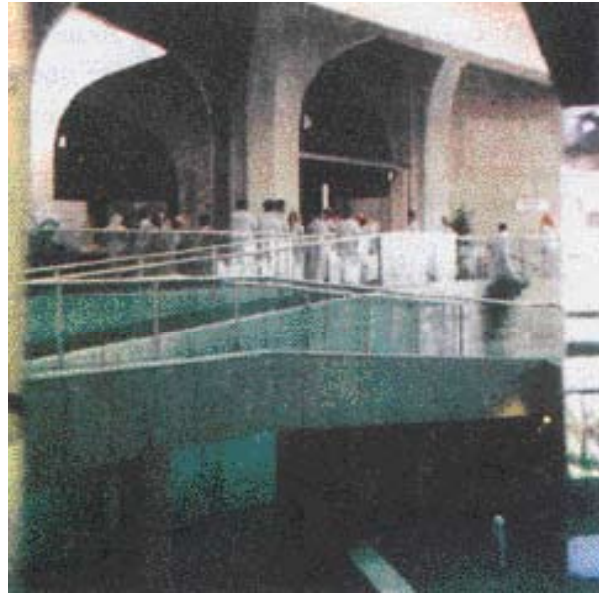


THE ARAMCO EXHIBIT

A House of Discovery

A

1. Look at the two photographs of the Aramco Exhibit.
Do you think people work at an exhibit or visit an exhibit to see things?
2. Find the beginning of the passage.
What page does it begin on?
Find the end of the passage. How many lines are there in the passage?
3. How many pictures are there with this passage?
How many of the pictures show people? Who are these people and what are they doing?
4. Look at the two pictures on page 17.
They show two more things that you can see at the Aramco Exhibit.
Why do you think these things are in the exhibit?
5. Each section in this passage begins with a subheading.
How many sections are there?
6. What are the subheadings of the sections that have information about the following?
 - a. Arab scientists
 - b. methods of finding oil
 - c. transporting oil
 - d. drilling
 - e. the history of oil in Saudi Arabia
 - f. what petroleum is used for
 - g. how hydrocarbons formed
 - h. what is done with oil after it comes out of the ground
 - i. how the Aramco Exhibit was designed





B Try guessing the meanings of these words.

The 20 words below are from The Aramco Exhibit. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

Note: Do as much as you can in 15 minutes. Then complete the exercise for homework.

<p>1. display</p> <p>A traditional museum often displays things in glass cases for you to look at.</p>	<p>Displays means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. sells. <input type="checkbox"/> b. covers. <input type="checkbox"/> c. designs. <input type="checkbox"/> d. shows.</p>
<p>2. complex</p> <p>The Kingdom's oil and gas industry is big and complex.</p>	<p>Complex means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. small. <input type="checkbox"/> b. made of many parts. <input type="checkbox"/> c. complete. <input type="checkbox"/> d. operated by one company.</p>
<p>3. commentary</p> <p>Seventh, the written and spoken commentaries on the displays should be in Arabic and English in order to make them easier for everyone to understand.</p>	<p>A commentary is something which... things</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. hold. <input type="checkbox"/> b. explains. <input type="checkbox"/> c. chooses. <input type="checkbox"/> d. borrows.</p>
<p>4. exhibition</p> <p>In the middle of the exhibition area, there is the Arabic-Islamic Technical Heritage section.</p>	<p>An exhibition is a place where...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. things are shown. <input type="checkbox"/> b. drilling is done. <input type="checkbox"/> c. a company operates. <input type="checkbox"/> d. videos are sold.</p>
<p>5. heritage</p> <p>In the middle of the exhibition area, there is the Arabic-Islamic Technical Heritage section. Early Muslim scholars used some of the same methods as modern scientists.</p>	<p>Heritage means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. oil drilling equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> b. a desert where oil is found. <input type="checkbox"/> c. knowledge passed from one generation to another. <input type="checkbox"/> d. a way of stopping pollution.</p>
<p>6. precise</p> <p>Early Muslim scientists made careful observation, and precise measurements.</p>	<p>Precise means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. exact. <input type="checkbox"/> b. approximate. <input type="checkbox"/> c. long. <input type="checkbox"/> d. modern.</p>



<p>7. trigonometry</p> <p>Sailors used trigonometry to measure distances.</p>	<p>Trigonometry is...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a ship. b. a person's eyes. c. string. d. a part of mathematics.</p>				
<p>8. worked out</p> <p>Sailors used trigonometry to measure distances. Al-Biruni worked out the circumference of the earth.</p>	<p>Worked out means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. walked round. b. found by calculation. c. worked in different places. d. found the wrong answer.</p>				
<p>9. items</p> <p>Where does the power for your cooker or your family car come from ? You will find out that petroleum is the basis of the power for these and other items.</p>	<p>Items are...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. people. b. gases. c. things. d. animals.</p>				
<p>10. present</p> <p>Petroleum is also present in lots of products that we use every day.</p>	<p>What is the opposite of present?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. unwilling. b. absent. c. comfortable. e. dead.</p>				
<p>11. origin</p> <p>The "Origins of Petroleum" section takes you back millions of years to the time when hydrocarbons began to form.</p>	<p>Origins are...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. uses. b. parts. c. beginnings. d. problems.</p>				
<p>12. microscope</p> <p>You learn about different types of rock. Oil can pass through some types but not through others. You can examine them under a micorscope.</p>	<p>Which of these is a microscope?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="971 1270 1442 1412"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="971 1270 1105 1412"><i>a</i> </td> <td data-bbox="1105 1270 1203 1412"><i>b</i> </td> <td data-bbox="1203 1270 1325 1412"><i>c</i> </td> <td data-bbox="1325 1270 1442 1412"><i>d</i> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>a</i> 	<i>b</i> 	<i>c</i> 	<i>d</i>
<i>a</i> 	<i>b</i> 	<i>c</i> 	<i>d</i> 		
<p>13. petroleum</p> <p>"Searching for Petroleum" shows you how the earth hides the secrets of oil.</p>	<p>Petroleum products are...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. rocks. b. devices. c. oil products. d. explorers.</p>				



14. explorers

“Searching for Petroleum” shows you how the earth hides the secrets of oil. Finding oil is still a difficult task for **explorers**.

Explorers are...

- a. people who look for something new.
- b. machines that measure vibrations.
- c. companies in the oil industry.
- d. pilots of airplanes.

15. devices

Explorers use a variety of **devices** and methods, including planes, satellites, maps, magnets, and measuring vibrations from explosions and drilling.

Devices are...

- a. vibrations.
- b. men who look for oil.
- c. a kind of drilling equipment.
- d. machines and instruments.

16. pump

You can turn a drill bit, look inside a well-head, examine samples of crude oil and **pump** water through a pipeline.

Which of these things cannot be **pumped**?

- a. rocks.
- b. air.
- c. oil.
- d. water.

17. on show

You can also see a lot of oil products. There is a brand-new motorbike **on show**.

Something which is **on show** is...

- a. created.
- b. supplied.
- c. sold.
- d. displayed.

18. consumers

In fact, you will see the whole system of transportation from the oil well to the **consumers**.

Consumers are people who...

- a. drive tankers.
- b. go on journeys.
- c. use things.
- d. talk about things.

19. shipload

In Ras Tanura in 1939, King Abdul Aziz saw the first **shipload** of Saudi crude oil when it sailed for a foreign port.

A **shipload** is ...

- a. a place for ships to stay at night.
- b. a small amount.
- c. a very fast and modern ship.
- d. a quantity of goods filling a ship.

20. employees

You are shown the company’s connection with medicine, agriculture and the training of the company’s **employees**.

Employees are...

- a. a type of agricultural equipment.
- b. people who do training.
- c. people who work for a company or for the government, etc.
- d. doctors and nurses.



C Prepare to read the passage silently at home.



THE ARAMCO EXHIBIT

- A House of Discovery

Introduction

The people who design museums nowadays try to make them entertaining. A traditional museum often displays things in glass cases for you to look at. The cases sometimes have signs which say "Don't touch". Young people usually want to do more than just look at things. Viewing an airplane is quite interesting, but getting into it and operating the controls is much more fun. The experience of doing things like that helps you to remember them better, too.

5

If you like this idea of activity, then you will like the Saudi Aramco Exhibit in Dhahran. The Kingdom's oil and gas industry is big and complex. However, it all becomes much easier to understand when you push buttons, turn handles, move sand around, watch videos and do quizzes.

10

The Plan

The planners of the Aramco Exhibit had eight main ideas. First, the building must be beautiful as well as useful.

15

Second, it should be attractive to both young and old people. Third, the displays must be interesting and educational. Fourth, all visitors should experience something new during their visit. Fifth, the connection between general science

20

and the oil industry

should be clearly shown. Sixth, the exhibit should explain the value of Arabic-Islamic traditions of science and technology. Seventh, the written and spoken commentaries on the displays should be in Arabic and English in order to make them easier for everyone to understand. Eight and finally, the exhibit should be a place which people will want to visit again and again.

25

30



The Arabian Peninsula and the Indian Ocean 50 million Years Ago



The Arabian Peninsula and the Indian Ocean 50 million Years Ago.



The Oil Fields of Saudi Arabia

Muslim Science

In the middle of the exhibition area, there is the Arabic-Islamic Technical Heritage section. Early Muslim scholars used some of the same methods as modern scientists. They made careful observations and precise measurements. Sailors used trigonometry to measure distances. Al-Biruni worked out the circumference of the earth. In this section, you are shown other Muslim discoveries. For example, 900 years ago, Al-Biruni believed that a large part of the Arabian Peninsula had been under the sea at some time in the past. You see that he was right. In another section, you find that this fact is linked with the formation of hydrocarbons.

- 35
40
45

Introducing Petroleum

If you want to know where the power for your cooker or your family car comes from, you will get the information in "Introducing Petroleum" you will find out that petroleum is the basis of the power for these and other items. It is also present in lots of products that we use everyday. You are asked the question, "What do aspirin, tyres and fertilizer have in common?" What do you think the answer is?

- 50
55

The Beginnings of Petroleum

The "Origins of Petroleum" section takes you back millions of years to the time when hydrocarbons began to form. You learn about different types of rock. Oil can pass through some types but not through others.

- 60
65



You can examine them under a microscope. You can test your newly-learnt knowledge with a video quiz.

Looking for Oil

- 70** “Searching for Petroleum” shows you how the earth hides the secrets of oil. Finding oil is still a difficult task for explorers. They use a variety of devices and methods, including planes, satellites, maps, magnets, and measuring vibrations from explosions and drilling.

Extracting Oil and Gas

- 80** In “Drilling and Producing”, you are shown how oil and gas are extracted from the ground. You can turn a drill bit, look inside a well-head, examine samples of crude oil and pump water through a pipeline.

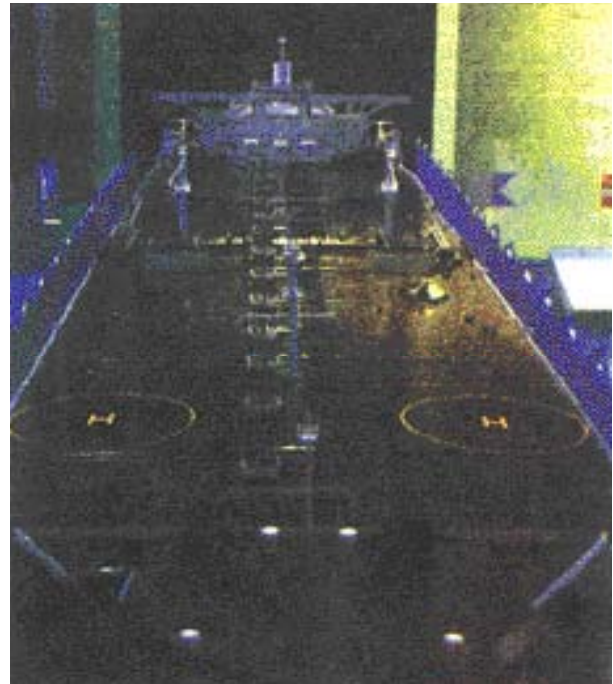


Oil Refining and Products

- 85** Crude oil and natural gas are not useful when they come out of the ground. To become useful, they have to go through different processes at a refinery. The steps of each process are shown in “Oil Refining”. You can also see a lot of oil products. There is a brand-new motorbike on show. You are asked the question “How much of it would be left if you removed the parts that contain petroleum products?”. Of course, the fuel is a petroleum product. However, the tyres; seat, back lights and paint, as well as various engine and body parts also contain petroleum products. So what do you think the answer to the question is?

The Long Journey

- 100** How can a huge steel supertanker float when it is full of crude oil? Why does it not sink? You can find the answer to this and other questions by doing experiments in the “Transportation” section.





You will see models of pipelines, oil and gas tanks, road tankers and supertankers. In fact, you will see the whole system of transportation from the oil well to the consumers. The journey is difficult to explain in words. It is much easier to follow when you look at the pictures and operate the models on display.

105

The Saudi Aramco Story

110 Saudi Aramco is more than 50 years old. Of course, it would be impossible to show you everything in the company's history.

However, its main achievements are covered in the section called "The Aramco Story". For example, a video of rare black and white film shows King Abdul Aziz in Ras Tanura in 1939. On that Occasion, he saw the first shipload of Saudi crude oil when it sailed for a foreign port. As well as the oil and gas industry, the company's other interests are introduced to you. You are shown its connections with medicine, agriculture, educations electrical power, the treatment of seawater, the building of a railway and the training of the company's employees.

115

120

125

Come again soon!

When you finally leave the Oil Exhibit, you will think about what you have seen and done. You will remember your experiences in each section and the fun you have had. You should remember, too, that you are invited to return as often as you like. You will want to go back to this house of discovery many times. If you do, you will enjoy yourself and learn more each time, just as the planners hoped.

130

**D** *Now answer these questions about the passage:*

1. What is more fun than looking at an airplane?

2. Why are the commentaries on the displays in Arabic and English?

3. What did Al-Biruni believe?

4. What do aspirin, tyres and fertilizer have in common?

5. What happens to crude oil and natural gas after they come out of the ground?

6. Which parts of a motorbike contain petroleum products?

7. Saudi Aramco has had other interests besides oil and gas. Name three of these.





E Discuss your answers to the questions on page 19 with your teachers.

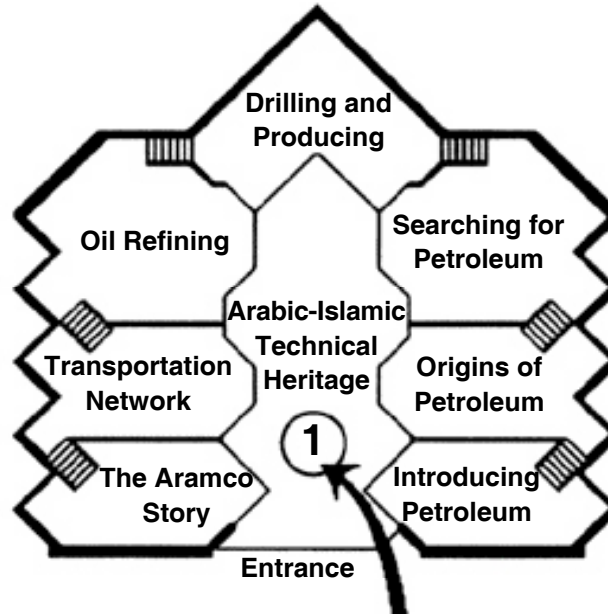
F Now choose the correct answer.

1. Traditional museums let you...
 a. put things in glass cases.
 b. play with things.
 c. display things.
 d. look at things.
2. "Operating the controls" (of an airplane) is an example of...
 a. looking.
 b. saying "Don't touch".
 c. doing.
 d. viewing.
3. The Aramco Exhibit was designed for...
 a. adults.
 b. children.
 c. young people.
 d. both young and old people.
4. "The Arabic-Islamic Technical Heritage" shows the connections between...
 a. scholars and sailors.
 b. early Muslim science and modern science.
 c. the circumference of the world and other discoveries.
 d. all sections of the exhibition.
5. Your "newly-learnt knowledge" (line 75) will be about...
 a. types of rock.
 b. microscopes.
 c. video quizzes.
 d. how to examine rocks.
6. In "Searching for Petroleum" there are examples of
 a. 3. devices and 3 methods.
 b. 1 device and 6 methods.
 c. 2. devices and 4 methods.
 d. 4 devices and 2 methods.
7. Which of these can you not do in the "Drilling and Producing" section?
 a. Pump water through a pipeline.
 b. Turn a dirll bit.
 c. Examine rocks under a microscope.
 d. Examine samples of crude oil.
8. How much of the motorbike would be left? (See line 98).
 a. a lot.
 b. not much.
 c. nothing.
 d. all of it.
9. "The whole system of transportation from the oil well to the consumers" (lines 111 - 116) includes...
 a. explosions.
 b. magnets.
 c. pipelines.
 d. satellites.
10. Aramco has also been interested in...
 a. the treatment of seawater.
 b. space exploration.
 c. producing motorbikes.
 d. building shopping centres.



G Look at this map of the Aramco Exhibit.

Then draw arrows and numbers to show the direction of your tour around it. The first one is done for you.



H The Aramco Exhibit has eight sections. Write the letter of the section where you would find displays on these subjects :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. different types of rock. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Aramco's history. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. supertankers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. early Muslim science. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. the process of changing crude oil into products. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. exploring for oil. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. extracting oil from the ground. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. how many petroleum products there are in our everyday lives. |

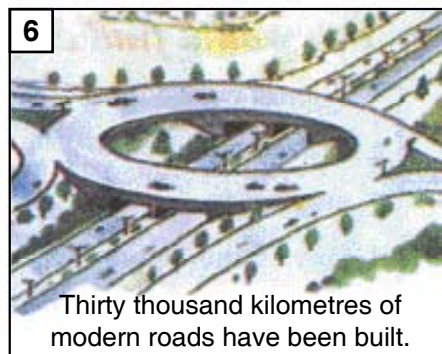
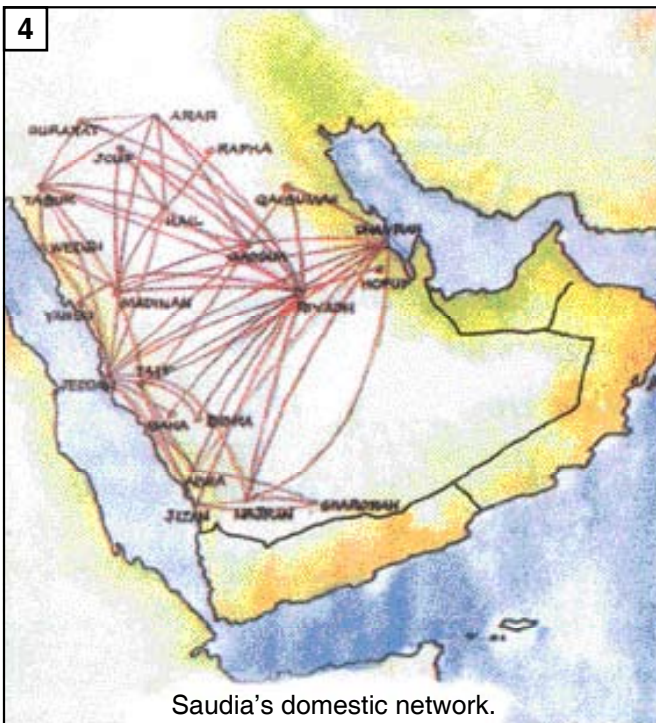
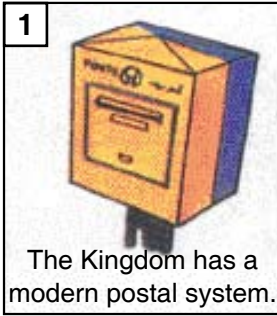
SECTIONS OF THE ARAMCO EXHIBIT:

- a. The Arabic-Islamic Heritage.
- b. Introducing Petroleum.
- c. Origins of Petroleum.
- d. Searching for Petroleum.
- e. Drilling and Producing.
- f. Oil Refining.
- g. Transportation Network.
- h. The Aramco Story.



Discussion

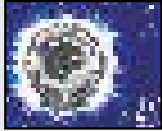
COMMUNICATIONS



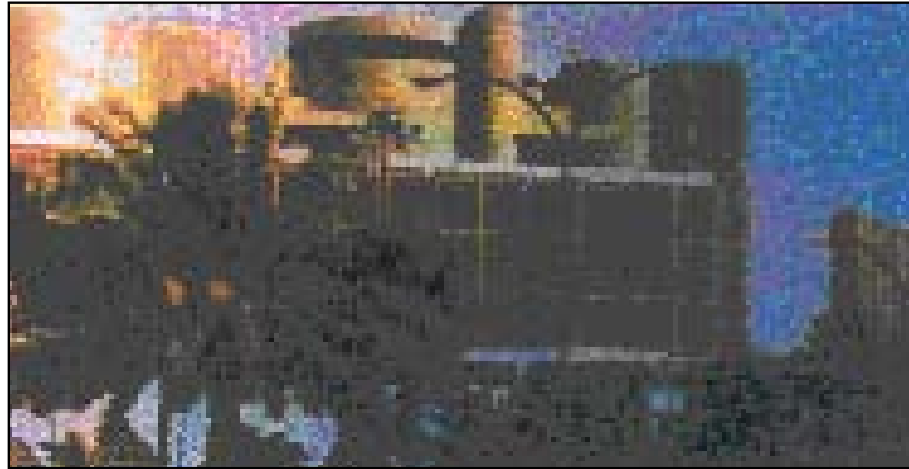
1. Look at the pictures on this page. Say what you can see in each one?
2. What do all the pictures have in common?
3. What do you think the word communications means?



Reading



The Modern Saudi Postal Service



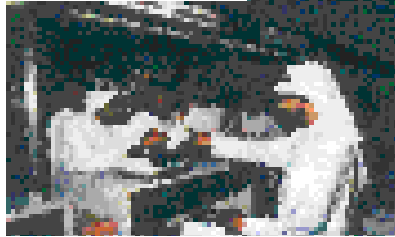
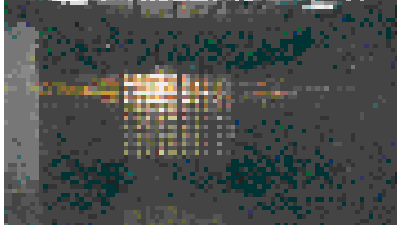
Before the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was unified by King Abdul Aziz Al-Saudi in 1932, there was no national postal service. There used to be mail services in different regions but they were limited.



- Today, a very advanced postal system has been developed in Saudi Arabia. The system, managed by the Saudi Post Establishment (SPE), has grown a lot in a short time. Since 1970, the quantity of mail handled by the postal service has increased almost nine times. For example, in 1986, it handled about 713 million items compared with 80 million in 1970. In 1986, also, 79, 783, 590 stamps with a value of SR 46.98 million were sold in the Kingdom.



- This huge quantity of mail must be processed. In the past, letters used to be sorted by hand. Nowadays, computerized sorting machines in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam can each handle 30,000 letters per hour. Over 600 post offices provide postal services to about 4,000 towns and villages. Soon, these services will reach another 1,200 villages. A postal code system, introduced in 1983, helps to speed delivery. Inside Saudi Arabia, letters arrive about 48 hours after they posted. It takes from three to five days for foreign mail to arrive.



Electronic sorters can handle 30,000 letters per hour (above). A typical modern post office has thousands of post office boxes (above left) and efficient counter service (left).

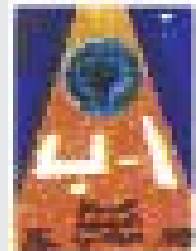
20 The SPE introduced an express mail service in 1984. This service handled 260,290 items in 1985 compared with 525,940 items in 1986. Express mail can be received in 26 Saudi towns, and Saudi Arabia has been linked by this service to the United States and more than 35 countries in Asia, Europe and Africa.

25 Another new service is electronic mail. This mail can reach the receiver in seconds via a telecommunications network. Several Saudi cities and foreign countries, including the U.S.A, Britain, Egypt, Qatar and Japan, have been connected by electronic mail. The SPE may enlarge the system by using satellites.

30 The SPE intends to keep its services as modern as possible. Therefore, we can look forward to even faster and more efficient mail delivery in the future.

Answer the following questions in your copybook:

1. How many letters can Dammam handle per hour?
2. What was wrong with postal service in Arabia before 1932?
3. How much has the mail increased since 1970?
4. How long does it take for a letter posted in a foreign country to reach Riyadh?
5. How many foreign countries can you send express mail to?
6. How long does it take for electronic mail to reach Japan?





Word Study

express (ex press) (*adj*) going quickly; sent quickly.
If you send an express letter anywhere in Saudi Arabia, it will cost you SR50.



express mail service (EMS)

*What do you think we call a train which does not stop at every stop but travels very fast?

limited (lim ited) (*adj*) small, not very large.

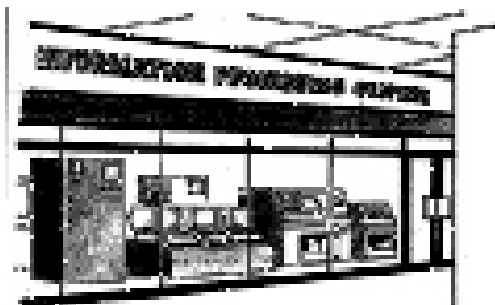
The quantity of money I can spend is limited, so I cannot buy an expensive car.

He could not understand the American because his English was limited.

*Why must you work quickly in examinations? (Use the word limited in your answer).

process (pro cess) (*v-reg*) to process something is to deal with it, to handle it or to treat it in some way.
When you have taken all the photos in your camera, you have the film processed at a special shop.

*What happens to information in a computer? It is _____



reach (*v-reg*) got to; arrive at.

This plane leaves Dhahran at 10 a.m. and reaches Riyadh at 10:55.

*Complete this sentence:

We _____ home at six o'clock last night

sold (*past tense and past participle of sell*)

Almost 80 million stamps were sold in the Kingdom in 1986.

He sold his car last week for 10,000 riyals.

*In the old days, there used to be people called water-sellers in big cities like Cairo and Baghdad. What do you think they did?



*This man _____ water in the streets of Cairo.

tele-(tel e) These four letters at the beginning of a word mean *far*.

A television is a machine for showing pictures from far away.

A telegram is message sent from far away.

*What kind of scope is this?



A _____ scope.

*What kind of lens does this camera have?



A _____ photo lens.

unify (u nify) (*v-reg : unified-unified*)

make into one.

King Abdul Aziz unified Saudi Arabia in 1932.

*Complete this sentence:

West Germany and East Germany used to be separate countries. In 1990, they were _____ into one country.

via (vi a) (*prep*) through; by.

You can fly from Dhahran to Jeddah either non-stop or via Riyadh.

That bus goes to the school via the market.



Unit 2 - Lesson 3

Word Study

Write the correct words. Then copy the sentences in your copybook.



- In the U.S.A., you can buy a newspaper from a shop or someone can bring it to your house. Of course, it costs a little more for _____ to your home.
- There are 27 _____ on this list.
- Instruments for talking to people far away are called _____.
- Sending or receiving information from far away is known as _____.
- A postal _____ is a part of the address on most letters. It shows which town the letter is going to.

code
items
delivery
telecommunication
telephones



- Faisal wants to _____ his photo to become bigger.
- Nowadays, large machines _____ letters to send them to different parts of Saudi Arabia.
- Letters _____ my mailbox by 10 a.m. every day.
- Teachers must know how to _____ children.
- We can _____ with foreign countries by mail or by phone.

enlarge
sort
communicate
reach
manage



- If you want your thobe to be cleaned *immediately*, you must take it to the _____ cleaner's.
- The news did not reach me directly. It came _____ Khaled.
- Some people want Europe to become _____ like the U.S.A.
- His Arabic is very _____. He knows only a few words.
- My _____ calculator is much faster at mathematics than I am.

electronic
via
limited
express
unified



Grammar

The Present Perfect Passive

1

Present and Past Passive

Do you remember these sentences? They have passive verbs.

*Dates **are grown** in Saudi Arabia.*
*Spain and Portugal **were ruled** by Muslims.*

The first one is in the present tense and the second one is in the past tense.

2

Present Perfect Passive

These three sentences are from the first two lessons:

*Thirty thousand kilometres of modern roads **have been built**.*
*A very advanced postal system **has been developed** in Saudi Arabia.*
*Saudi Arabia **has been linked** by this service to the United States.*

The verbs are **passive** because it is not important to us who did these things.

The verbs are **present perfect** because we do not know exactly when they were done, but it was in the past.

Look at the form of the verbs in the present perfect passive:

S	+	has have	been	+	past participle
---	---	-------------	------	---	-----------------



Grammar

A. Look at this:



Yesterday, you saw some great bikes in a shop. Today, you want to buy one. You are back at the shop now but all the bikes have gone. What does the salesman say?

All the bikes have been sold. (sold)

B. Now read the following and complete the sentences in your copybook.



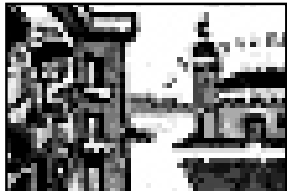
(1) You look down at the floor and see that the mirror is in pieces.

(broken)



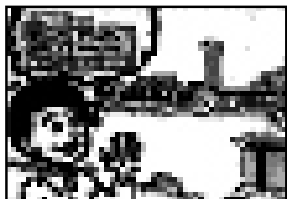
(2) When you left your room this morning, it was very dirty. Now it is clean.

(cleaned)



(3) The last time that you were in Riyadh, there was no mosque near your hotel. Now there is a new one.

A new (built)



(4) You visited that university ten years ago. It was very small. Now you are there again. It is much bigger now.

(enlarged)



(5) When you left the match fifteen minutes ago, your team's players were very happy. They thought they would win. You have just returned, 30 seconds before the end. Now they look very sad.

They (defeated)



Writing

Writing from a table

1. Look at this table.

	managed by	increase in quantity of mail or number of lines	number of items handled or lines offered in 1970	number of items handled or lines offered in 1986
A POSTAL SERVICE	SPE	9 times	80 million	713 million
B TELEPHONE SYSTEM	SPE	33 times	29,000	950,000

2. Now read this paragraph. It was written from part A of the table.

<u>Improvements in the Saudi Postal Service</u>
<p><i>Today, a very advanced postal service has been developed in Saudi Arabia. The service, managed by the Saudi Post Establishment (SPE), has grown a lot in a short time. Since 1970, the quantity of mail handled by the postal service has increased almost nine times. In fact, in 1986, it handled about 713 million items compared with 80 million in 1970.</i></p>
<p>Write a paragraph about improvements in the Saudi telephone system. Use the information from part B of the table above. First, write a title. Then write your paragraph.</p>

**1****The Present Perfect Passive**

Do you remember the present perfect passive tense?

A

*Thirty thousand kilometres of modern roads **have been built**.*
*Several cities **have been connected** by electronic mail.*

This is the form of the present perfect passive:**B**

I	have	been	released. introduced.
You			
We			
They			
He	has		
She			
It			

C

Make sentences from the table.

2**Taking out *which*, *that* and *who*****In the sentences below, the verb after *which* or *who* is ACTIVE.**

Do you remember this?

A*These are the courses****Which take place here.***
taking place here.

Here is another example from Unit 2:

*Several Saudi cities and foreign countries, **including** the U.S.A., Britain, Egypt, Qatar and Japan, **have been connected** by electronic mail.*(Can you add *which* to this sentence?)Look at the next page to see what happens if the verb is **PASSIVE**. ➡



Revision

In the sentences below, the verb after *which* or *who* is **PASSIVE**.

Look at how these sentences can change:

B

The system,

which is managed by the **SPE,**
managed by the SPE,

has grown a lot.

The quantity of mail

which is handled by the postal service
handled by the postal service.

has increased.

A postal code system,

which was introduced in 1983,
introduced in 1983,

helps to speed delivery.

3 Complete each sentence with the correct word (s) from the box.

handle	efficient	domestic
communicate	link	system
sorters		in common

- If you fly to Riyadh from the east coast, you need a _____ flight, not an international one.
- They both like school, they both like football, and they both like stamp-collecting. In fact, they have a lot _____.
- If a person cannot speak or see, he finds it very difficult to _____.
- Mr. Al-Ali has a very _____ secretary. He does his job extremely well.
- A modern road _____ has been built to _____ all Saudi Arabia's cities.
- The people or machines that put letters into groups to go to different parts of Saudi Arabia or the world are called _____.
- When traffic lights break, policemen usually _____ traffic.



NOTHING STOPPED THE MAIL.



A

1. Look at the title and the picture on the left. Do you think the passage is about the past, the present or the future?
2. Find the beginning of the passage. What page does it begin on? Find the end of the passage. How many lines are there in the passage?
3. Look at the pictures on pages 36 and 37. What are the people doing? How are the pictures different?
Look at the pictures on pages 38 and 39. Why do you think these pictures are with a passage about the mail?
4. Look at the first paragraph. What does the paragraph begin and end with? When were the words in the first paragraph written?
5. How many other paragraphs look like the first paragraph? Who wrote them?

B *Here are some names of people and places.
Who or what are they?*

Look at the list of eight words below. First, find the word in the passage and write the line number. Then answer these three questions about each one:

- a. Does the word sound like an Arabic word you know?
- b. What do the words around it in the passage tell you about the word?
- c. Is there a definition of the word in the dictionary at the end of the book?

	page	line		page	line
1. Xerxes	36	_____	5. the Himalayas	38	_____
2. Sind	37	_____	6. Mamluk	38	_____
3. Delhi	37	_____	7. Mongols	38	_____
4. the Ganges	38	_____	8. Baalbek	39	_____



C Try guessing the meanings of these words.

These new words are from *Nothing Stopped the Mail*. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show that you have understood the word.

<p>1. BC</p> <p>However, these words were written a long time ago (in 430 BC) to describe the communications network of Xerxes, the ruler of Persia in the fifth century BC.</p>	<p>BC means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Born in Canada. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Built in Cairo. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Before Christ. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Below China.</p>
<p>2. inspectors</p> <p>The ministry's postal inspectors, stationed along all main roads, made sure that the mail reached its destination...</p>	<p>Inspectors are men who...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. make sure a job is done well. <input type="checkbox"/> b. build roads and bridges. <input type="checkbox"/> c. train soldiers. <input type="checkbox"/> d. advise the King about commerce and trade.</p>
<p>3. stables</p> <p>The post houses had rooms for the messengers and stables for the camels and donkeys.</p>	<p>A stable is...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a person who rides camels. <input type="checkbox"/> b. a part of an empire. <input type="checkbox"/> c. a place where messengers can sleep. <input type="checkbox"/> d. a building where camels and donkeys can sleep at night.</p>
<p>4. tired</p> <p>At each post house, the messengers used to change animals, and sometimes the riders themselves changed so that they were not too tired.</p>	<p>Most people become tired after...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. working hard. <input type="checkbox"/> b. drinking tea. <input type="checkbox"/> c. sleeping. <input type="checkbox"/> d. eating breakfast.</p>
<p>5. hire</p> <p>Ordinary citizens had to send messages by caravan or they had to hire a special messenger.</p>	<p>Hire means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. to bring a message. <input type="checkbox"/> b. to pay someone to do something. <input type="checkbox"/> c. to travel by caravan. <input type="checkbox"/> d. to send special messages.</p>



6. Sultan

*"From the border of Sind to Delhi in India is a 50-day march, but when the officers write to the **Sultan**, the letter reaches him in five days by the postal service".*

A Sultan is a kind of...

- a. caravan.
 b. service.
 c. message.
 d. ruler.

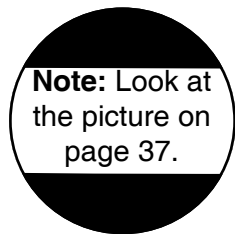
7. third

*"Every **third** of a mile, there are tents".*

A third of a mile is...

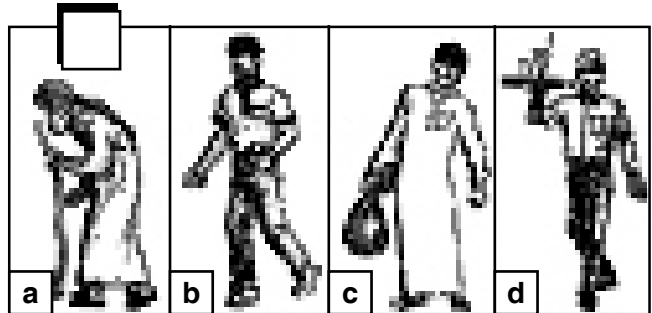
- a. three miles.
 b. 1/3 mile.
 c. the third mile.
 d. 3/10 mile.

8. stick



*"Every third of a mile, there are tents. In these, messengers sit ready to move. Each one has a long **stick** with bells at the top".*

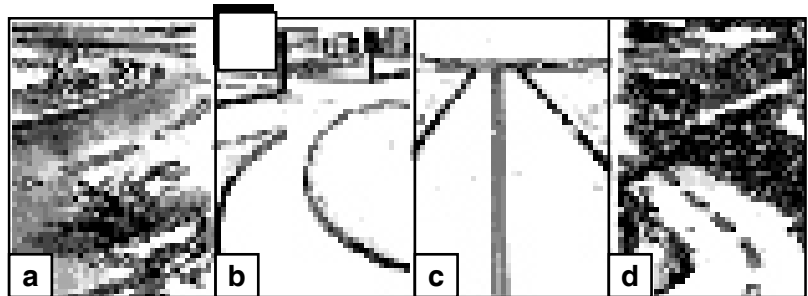
Which of these men has a **stick**?



9. block

These enemies only needed to **block** roads and attack the messengers and they could defeat the ruler.

Which of these road is **blocked**?



10. conquer

In the middle of the 13th century, they were afraid that the Mongols would cross the Euphrates and **conquer** Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

Conquer means...

- a. to defeat and rule.
 b. to come and help.
 c. to improve.
 d. to look after.

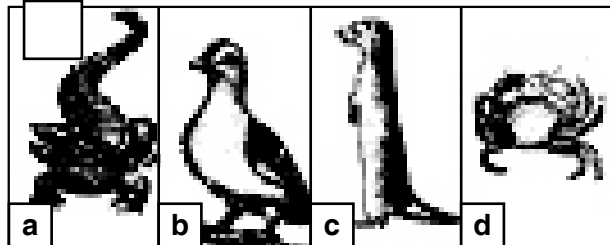


11. pigeons

Note: Look at the picture on page 39.

During the Crusades, when special messengers were attacked and stopped, Mamluk leaders began to use **pigeons**.

Which of these is a **pigeon**?



12. plums

For example, there is a story that one day a caliph in Cairo wanted some sweet **plums** from Baalbek. His vizier immediately sent a pigeon to Balbek with the order for the fruit.

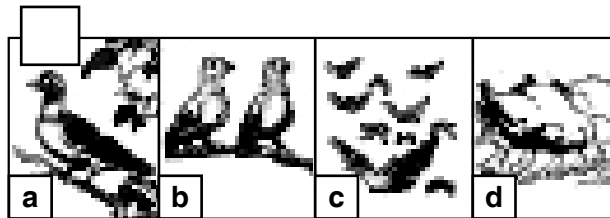
Plums are a kind of...

- a. bird.
 b. parcel.
 c. fruit.
 d. transportation.

13. flock

Note: For questions 13-15. Look at the pictures on page 39.

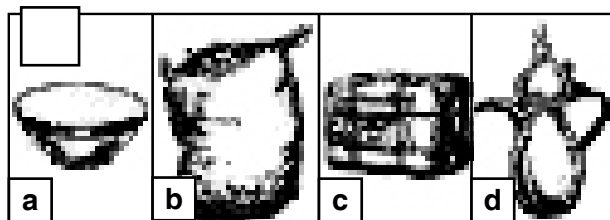
Which of these is a **flock** of pigeons?



14. bowl

The Postmaster in Baalbek had a good idea and before the end of the day a **flock** of pigeons delivered a **bowl** of plums to the caliph. Each pigeon had carried one plum **tied** to its leg.

Which of these is a **bowl**?



15. tied

How can something be **tied**? With...

- a. a clock.
 b. a spoon and fork.
 c. butter.
 d. string.



D Prepare to read the passage silently at home.

NOTHING STOPPED

“Neither snow, nor rain nor heat, nor night stops these messengers from completing their duties”.

These words can be seen above the door of every American post office today. However, they were written a long time ago (in 430 BC) to describe the communications network of Xerxes. He was the ruler of Persia in the fifth century BC. It was a very efficient network but it was not the first in the history of communications.

The Egyptians had developed a simple postal system by 2000 BC. The Chinese had worked out an improved system by about 1000 BC. By the time of Islam, extremely good systems had been developed by other people, including the Greeks, the Romans and the Byzantines.

As the new Islamic state grew, its rulers learned quickly from what had been done before and they improved on it. As a result, by the ninth century AD,

the ministry of posts and communications (*Diwan al-Barid*) was probably the most important government ministry. Its postal inspectors, stationed along all main roads, made sure that the mail reached its destination and they also collected information for the government.

The *barid* was organized in a very efficient way. Across the state, there were post houses every four or six miles. They had rooms for the messengers and stables for the camels and donkeys. At each post house, the messengers used to change animals, and sometimes the riders themselves changed so that they were not too tired.

The service was not for everyone: only the government could use it. Ordinary citizens had to send messages by caravan or they had to hire a special messenger. However, the system was extremely efficient. A letter from Cairo to Damascus used to take four days and Cairo could communicate with Spain in one week.





THE MAIL.

The *barid* survived for centuries and it spread to India, where Muslim rulers made sure that it stayed efficient. The famous Muslim traveller, Ibn Battuta, made a journey to Sind in 1333 AD and wrote:

50 *“From the border of Sind to Delhi in India is a 50-day march, but when the officers write to the Sultan, the letter reaches him in five days by the postal service”.*

55 India also added something to the service. In addition to messengers on camels and donkeys, they introduced messengers on foot. These were often faster



than the mailmen on camels. This is how they were described by Ibn Battuta:

60 *“Every third of a mile, there are tents. In these, messengers sit ready to move. Each one has a long stick bells at the top. When a messenger leaves, he takes the*



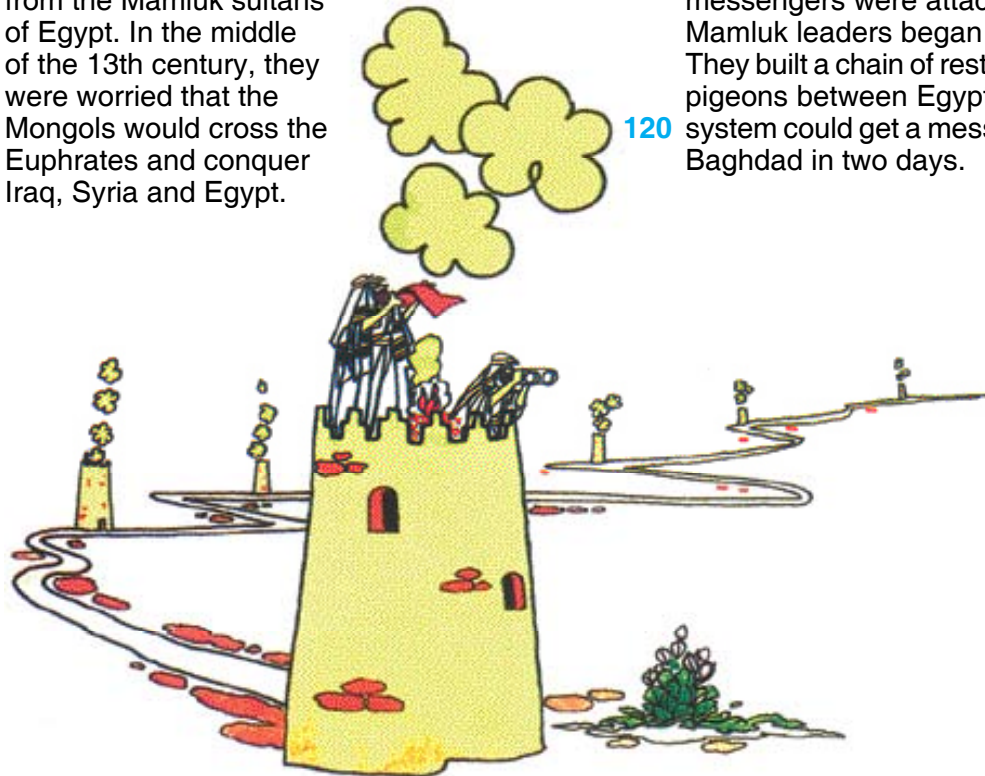
65 *letter in one hand the stick in the other and runs as fast as he can. The men in the next tent hear the sound of his bells as he comes near and they prepare to meet him. When he reaches them, one of them takes the letter in his hand and runs as fast as he can, shaking his stick until he reaches the next station. In this way, the letter is passed on until it reaches its destination”.*



Unit 2 - Lesson 7 & 8

Ibn Battuta also tells us that the rulers used the *barid* for more than just letters. They also used it to bring fruit from far-away Khurasan, drinking water from the Ganges and, during the hot Indian summer, snow from the Himalayas to cool their drinks.

- 75** The postal service was certainly efficient. However, it was also vulnerable. Enemies knew the ruler needed the information which he collected through the system. If he did not have this information, he was powerless. These enemies only needed to block roads and attack the messengers and they could defeat the ruler.
- 80** This happened in some parts of the state but in others rulers developed ways of preventing it. One example comes from the Mamluk sultans of Egypt. In the middle of the 13th century, they were worried that the
- 85** Mongols would cross the Euphrates and conquer Iraq, Syria and Egypt.



So, Mamluk engineers built a chain of watchtowers along the postal routes between Iraq and Egypt. On top of every tower, they prepared fires. These fires could be lit at any time of day or night to send the message: *the enemy has attacked*.

- 100** The system was surprisingly fast. News of a Mongol attack could reach Cairo in about eight hours. Moreover, it was successful. When the Mongols really attacked Iraq, the watchmen on the Euphrates lit their fires, the watchmen at the next tower lit theirs, and tower by tower the message travelled to the Mamluks. They then had lots of time to prepare to fight and so they were able to defeat the Mongols.
- 105** During the Crusades, when special messengers were attacked and stopped, Mamluk leaders began to use pigeons. They built a chain of resting places for their pigeons between Egypt and Iraq and the system could get a message from Cairo to
- 110** Baghdad in two days.

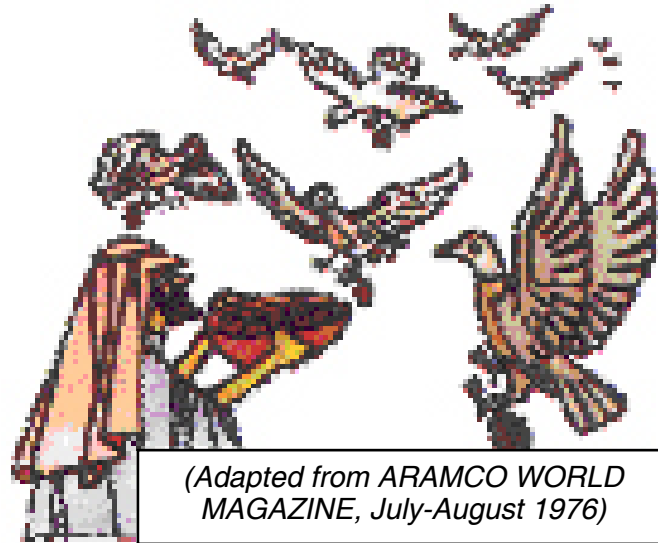
- 115** During the Crusades, when special messengers were attacked and stopped, Mamluk leaders began to use pigeons. They built a chain of resting places for their pigeons between Egypt and Iraq and the system could get a message from Cairo to
- 120** Baghdad in two days.



Under the Mamluk, only the Sultan himself could open a letter delivered by a pigeon. All the letters they carried were brought immediately to the Sultan, even if he was asleep. In the year 1300 AD, the Mamluk postal service had 1,900 carefully trained pigeons.

Like the runners in India and today's *al-barid al-mumtaz*, the pigeons were not only used for military communications. For example, there is a story that one day a caliph in Cairo wanted some sweet plums from Baalbek (nowadays in Lebanon).

His vizier immediately sent a pigeon to Baalbek with the order for the fruit. The postmaster in Baalbek had a good idea and before the end of the day a flock of pigeons delivered a bowl of plums to the caliph. Each pigeon had carried one plum tied to its leg.



(Adapted from ARAMCO WORLD MAGAZINE, July-August 1976)

E Now answer these questions about the passage.

1. Name six early civilizations that had postal systems.

a

b

c

d

e

f

—

—

—

2. What did the Islamic state of the ninth century AD call its postal service?

3. In the ninth century AD, how long did it take for a letter to go from Cairo to Spain?

4. Why did the Muslim rulers of India use messengers on foot?

a

b



E Now choose the correct answer:

1. The words which begin the passage were written in...
 a. America.
 b. Persia.
 c. Egypt.
 d. China.
2. The... had the first communications network in the history of communications.
 a. Byzantines.
 b. Persians.
 c. Egyptians.
 d. Chinese.
3. What was changed at the post houses of the barid?
 a. The animals and the riders.
 b. The donkeys and carts.
 c. Letters and parcels.
 d. The rooms and stables.
4. In the ninth century AD, a letter from Cairo to Damascus used to take...
 a. Six days.
 b. Four days.
 c. One week.
 d. Five weeks.
5. Each Indian messenger on foot had to run...
 a. Four to six miles.
 b. 50 miles.
 c. A third of a mile.
 d. One mile.
6. The Indian messengers in their tents prepared to leave when they...
 a. Saw another messenger.
 b. Got the letters.
 c. Saw the stick.
 d. Heard the sound of bells.
7. The passage mentions several things which the Indian messengers carried.
Which of the following is **not** mentioned?
 a. Letters.
 b. Fruit.
 c. Water.
 d. Snow.
 e. Gold.
8. Messengers on foot were used by the barid. However, some rulers tried to develop other ways of communicating because the messengers...
 a. Were too slow.
 b. Often stole the letters.
 c. Were vulnerable to attack by enemies.
 d. became lazy.
9. The chain of watchtowers was built...
 a. From Syria to Egypt.
 b. From Iraq to Syria.
 c. To send one message.
 d. To cross the Euphrates.
10. The Mongols...
 a. Were defeated by the Mamluks.
 b. Never reached Iraq.
 c. Defeated the Mamluks in Iraq.
 d. Reached the Mamluk capital, Cairo, in about eight hours.
11. Who thought of tying plums to the pigeons' legs?
 a. The sultan.
 b. The caliph.
 c. The vizier.
 d. The postmaster.



Discussion

A REFRESHING DRINK



Ask and answer these questions:

1. What do you think is the most popular drink in the world?
2. Which would **you** rather drink: coffee or tea?
Give a reason for your choice.
3. Where does coffee come from? Is it made from beans or leaves?
4. Where does tea come from? Is it made from beans or leaves?
5. Why do people drink coffee and tea?
Do they improve people's performance at work?
6. How do **you** make tea? Do you use tea bags or loose tea?
Describe how you make and serve it.



Tea



Harvesting Tea



- Is there anyone in the world who has never drunk tea? Today, tea is an International drink. However, tea drinking started in China. In fact, there is a belief in China that the Emperor Shen Nung
- 5 discovered tea 5,000 years ago. As he was boiling his drinking water, some leaves from a nearby plant fell into it. He was very pleased with the taste. He said that the drink had been refreshing, had made him feel good and had helped him to stay awake.
- 10 He tried to grow the plant in his garden. In this way, the Chinese believe, he was responsible for beginning the world-wide custom of tea drinking.

- Nowadays, tea grows well in several hot, rainy regions of the world, especially India, Sri Lanka,
- 15 China, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Kenya. Most of the tea which we drink today consists of a mixture of three basic types: Ceylon tea (from Sri Lanka), Indian tea and African tea. Ceylon tea is chosen for its flavour, Indian tea for its strength and African tea
- 20 is selected for its colour and appearance. The selection and mixing of the different kinds of tea is done by experts called "tasters".

- The biggest tea drinkers in the world are the British. Nowadays, the average Briton drinks 1,650
- 25 cups a year! In the last century, it was so important that companies used to race to deliver the first tea harvest of the year to London. Tea ships (called clippers) used to compete with one another on the journey from the Far East to Britain. This clipper
- 30 race was an important event that was held every year. Ships representing different countries, such as Britain and the U.S.A., took part in it. The ship which won received a special award, usually cash. A ship called *The Cutty Sark* had the record for many
- 35 years. You can still see this clipper in London today.

- Today, many people would rather use tea bags than loose tea. But the tea bags have only appeared recently. In 1904, a man called Thomas Sullivan, who owned a small tea and coffee business in the
- 40 United States, sent samples of his tea in small silk bags to several hundred customers. The customers liked the tea bags so much that they asked for more. Tea bags are now made of a special kind of paper and the making of tea bags is a big industry.
- 45 Who knows what the next development in the tea business will be? Who knows what they will achieve? What do you think?



Tea is grown in these countries but drunk world-wide.



A Nineteenth Century Tea Clipper



True / False

Are the following sentences true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number.

Finally, write T or F in the box. The first one is done for you.

- Line (s) 4-7 **F** 1. The Emperor Shen Nung discovered tea when he broke the leaves from a wild plant and put them into boiling water.
- Line (s) 2. The Chinese think that Shen Nung started the custom of tea drinking.
- Line (s) 3. To grow tea, you need a hot, dry climate.
- Line (s) 4. Ceylon tea comes from Kenya.
- Line (s) 5. Most of the tea which we drink is a mixture of Ceylon tea, Indian tea and African tea.
- Line (s) 6. Indian tea is used in this mixture because it is strong.
- Line (s) 7. Tea clippers used to race to bring the first tea harvest to London every year.
- Line (s) 8. The first tea bags were made of paper.



Word Study

achieve / would rather

achieve (a chieve) (*v-reg.*) do something successfully; reach a certain point.
You will never achieve anything if you do not work hard.

*What do you hope to achieve when you finish school?

belief (be lief) (*n*) noun from the verb *believe*.
 1. something that is believed. 2. opinion.
Nothing can change his belief in Allah.
My belief is that he is a hard worker.

*What is the word for a person who believes?
A belie _ _ _ _ .

Compete (com pete) (*v-reg.*) try to beat others.
 Ahmad likes to compete in running races.
competition (com pe ti tion) (*n*) an event where people compete against one another.
competitor (com pe titor) (*n*) a person who competes.

*What other nouns do you know that end in - *tion* and - *or*?

harvest (har vest) (*n*) the collecting by farmers of cereals, fruits and vegetables from the fields when they are ready.
The corn harvest will be good this year.

*When does the date harvest take place every year in Saudi Arabia?

one another (one a noth er) (*pronoun*) each other.
They said goodbye to one another.

*Complete this sentence:
 Nurah and her friend phone _ _ _ _ _ every evening.

performance (per form ance) (*n*) the way someone (or something) does his or its work.
Aiisha's performance in the test was poor.
This car's performance is better than that one's.

perform (per form) (*v-reg.*) do one's work.
These new employees have performed well.

*What other nouns do you know that end in - *ance* and - *ence*?

record (rec ord) (*n*) the best result in an event.
That girl has the record for the best exam results in the school. She has never achieved less than 100%.

represent (repre sent) (*v-reg*) stand in the place of; speak for.

The manager could not go to the meeting.
His secretary represented him.

A sign or symbol sometimes represents an idea.
 *What do these signs and symbols represent?



responsible for (re spon sible) (*adj*) A man who is responsible for doing a job must do it. Others expect him to do it.

Mr. Al-Nasser is responsible for teaching class 1 A.

*Name some things that you are responsible for doing, at home and at school.

selection (se lec tion) (*n*) 1. choosing someone or something from different possible choices.
 2. choice.

The committee made its selection for the national football team.

That shop has a good selection of addresses.

select (se lect) (*v-reg*) choose.

silk (n) a thread which is made by a kind of insect and used to make beautiful cloth.

Silk is worn by Muslim women, but not by Muslim men.

would rather (would ra ther) (*v:* This is the only form.) would like to do one thing more than another thing.

Sarah wants to go shopping tomorrow.
I told her I would rather visit friends.

*Which of these would you rather do?

- read a book or watch TV?
- learn English or French?
- visit the Empty Quarter or in the Asir national park?



Word Study

Write the correct words.



1. I knew from his _____ that he was from the Far East.
2. Do you want to talk or read? It is your _____.
3. The _____ for "Best Student" was given to Nadia. It was a dictionary.
4. It is my _____ the tea is the most refreshing drink in the world.

award
choice
appearance
belief



5. Most small children love to _____ in games.
6. Two of my friends will _____ our school in the TV quiz show.
7. We hope that _____ good results in the school leaving exams.
8. With hard work, we can _____ in getting a good mark.

compete
achieve
represent
succeed



9. The farmers are very happy with this year's wheat _____. They have more wheat this year than in the past ten years.
10. They worked hard but their _____ in the exam was poor.
11. Hot chocolate is my favorite bedtime _____. It helps me sleep.
12. Before going on holiday, you pack a _____ of your clothes.
13. Al-Aziziyah in Libya has the _____ for the hottest place in the world with a temperature of 58°C.

harvest
record
beverage
selection
performance



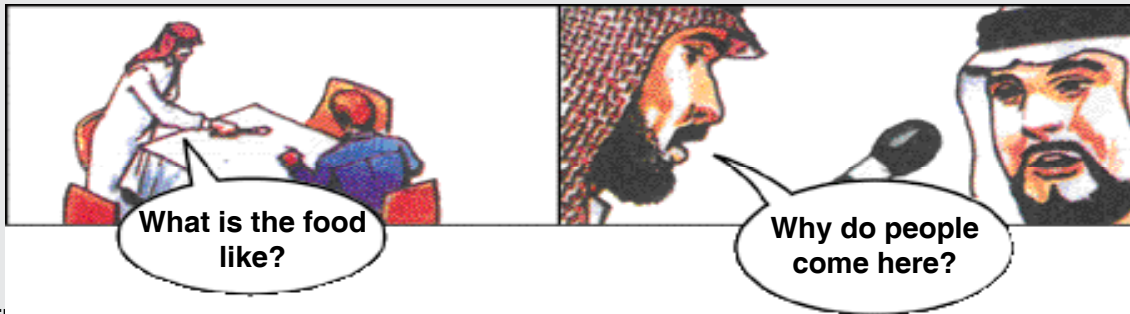
14. Many people eat junk food, I _____
_____ have a balanced diet.
15. Who is _____ for polluting
the atmosphere?
16. He is an _____ traveller.
He travels all over the world.
17. Hundreds of years ago, Arabs and Romans
fought against _____.
18. Ahlam's wedding dress was very expensive. It was made
from the best Chinese _____.

international
silk
one another
would rather
responsible

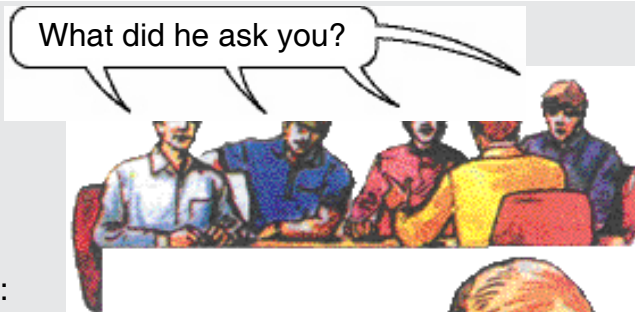


Reported Speech

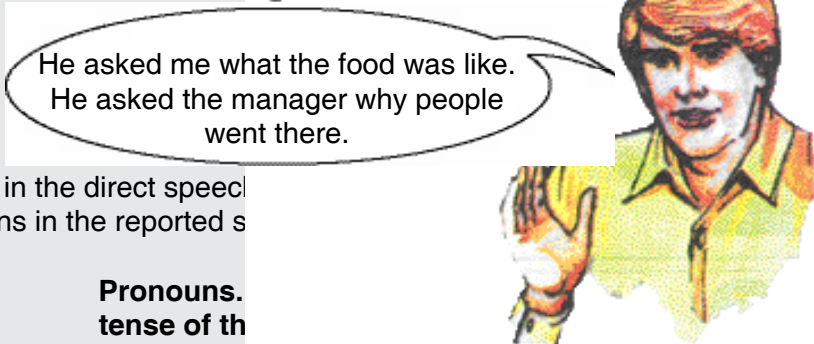
1 Do you remember this from earlier in the course?
Mr. Al-Ali asked a customer and the manager these questions in a restaurant:



The customer's friends did not see the programme. The next day they asked him.



The customer **reported** Mr. Al-Ali's questions to his friends. Look how he changed the questions:



Who asked the questions in the direct speech?
Who reported the questions in the reported speech?

Note the changes in the...

Pronouns.
tense of the verb. (*come* became *went*)
word order.

Other words that **often** change in reported speech are...

now (becomes **then**)
here (becomes **there**)

last night (becomes **the night before**)
in this town (becomes **in that town**)



2

Read the following from the reading passage, paragraph 1.
Is this direct or reported speech? What did the Emperor Shen Nung say?

He said that the drink had been refreshing, had made him feel good and had helped him to stay awake.

Note that the past simple and the present perfect both become past perfect in reported speech.

Example:

DIRECT SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH

"It has helped me to stay awake".

He said that it had helped him to stay awake.

(present perfect)

(past perfect)

"It helped me to stay awake".

He said that it had helped him to stay awake.

(past simple)

(past perfect)



Unit 3 - Lesson 4

Grammar

A newspaper reporter interviewed a tea taster about his job. Later, he reported in his newspaper what the taster had said.

What did the reporter write?

Example:

Taster : *I am happy to be a tea taster.*

Reporter :

He said he was happy to be a tea taster.

1. Taster : *I am the youngest tea taster with my company.*

Reporter :

2. Taster : *The tea is always harvested by women.*

Reporter :

3. Taster : *The women only collect the top two leaves from each plant.*

Reporter :

He

4. Taster : *I tasted one hundred kinds of tea yesterday.*

Reporter :

5. Taster : *I have not started work yet.*

Reporter :

6. Taster : *I lik tea. It is the most refreshing drink I know.*

Reporter :



Writing

Writing From Notes

1. Look at these steps from a Saudi cookbook. They describe how to make Arabic coffee:

1. Put green coffee beans into a roasting pan.
2. Roast the beans until they become light brown.
3. Grind the beans.
4. Boil some water.
5. Add the coffee and allow the mixture to boil again.
6. Add cardamom to taste.
6. Remove from the heat and strain.
8. Transfer to a brass or silver coffee pot for serving.



2. With your teacher, write a paragraph with the title *How to Make Coffee the Saudi Way*. Use words like *First, . . . then, . . . Next, . . . After that, . . . Finally, . . .* Try to join two or three steps together.

3. Now look at these notes by an English housewife about how to make tea:

1. *Boil water.*
2. *Pour boiling water into tea pot to heat it.*
3. *Empty pot.*
4. *One spoonful tea for each person and one extra spoonful "for the pot".*
5. *Pour boiling water over tea.*
6. *Allow to stand five minutes.*
7. *Pour into cups.*
8. *Milk and sugar to taste.*



4. Finally, open your books.

Write a paragraph with the title *How to Make Tea the English Way*.



More Questions

A

Look at this question from the reading passage:

Who knows what they will achieve?

This comes from two questions:

1. *What will they achieve?* **and**
2. *Who knows?*

When they are put together in one sentence, the word order changes:

... will they...? becomes *... they will...*

Some questions begin with...

Will they...? Have you...? Did it...? Does she...? (etc).

When reporting these, we sometimes have to do word "if".

Example:

Is she making coffee?

Can you tell me?



Can you tell me if she is making coffee?

B

Look at some more examples:

Will they develop a new kind of tea?

Who knows? (if)



Who knows if they will develop a new kind of tea?

How does a taster decide which tea to choose? Who can tell?



Who can tell how a taster decides which tea to choose?

Did an American ships win the clipper race one year? Do you know? (if)



Do you know if an American ship won the clipper race one year?

C

Make one question for each of these:

1. When did the clipper race take place? Can you tell me?
2. Will the next development be soon? Do you know? (if)
3. What does that symbol represent? Do you understand?
4. Did the Cutty Sark have record? Can you remember? (if)



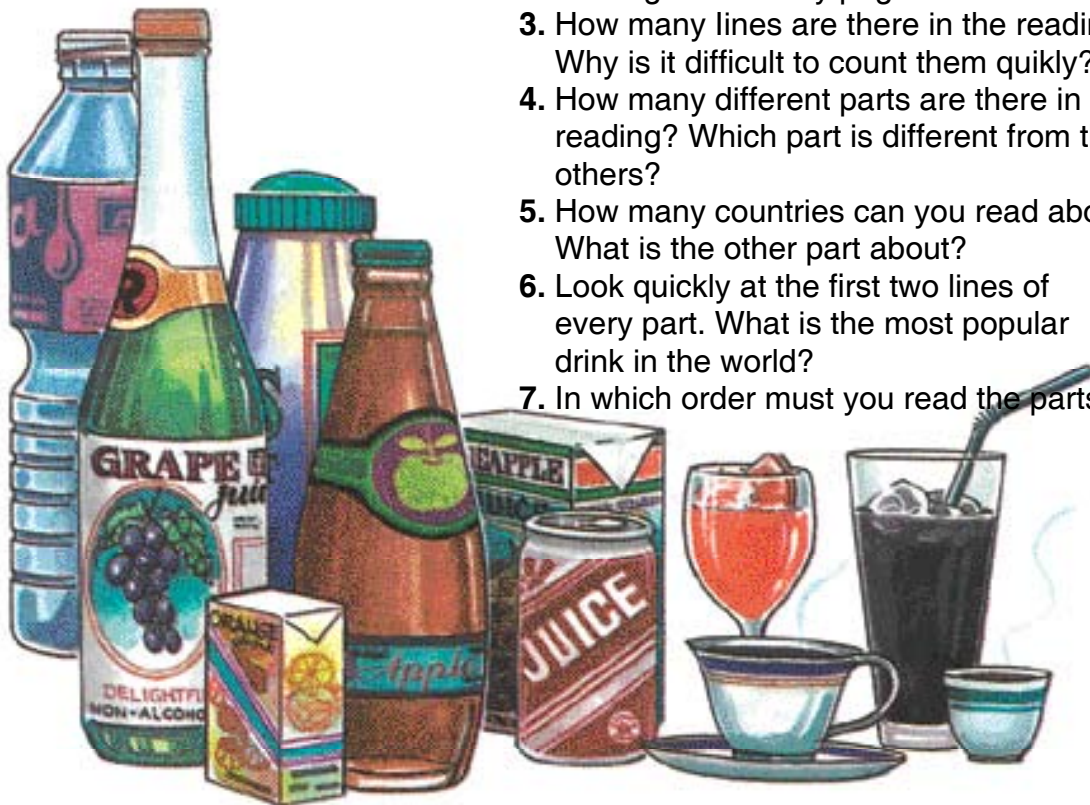
THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN THE WORLD

A Before you begin reading, . .

.

Before you begin reading *The Most Popular Drink in the World* (which begins on page 38), take a minute or two to look at it,. Do not try to understand everything yet. Just look at the title, the pictures and the way it is arranged. Answer the following questions in class with your teacher:



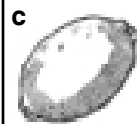
1. Look at the title of the reading. What do you think the reading is about?
2. Find the beginning and the end of the reading. How many pages are there?
3. How many lines are there in the reading? Why is it difficult to count them quickly?
4. How many different parts are there in the reading? Which part is different from the others?
5. How many countries can you read about? What is the other part about?
6. Look quickly at the first two lines of every part. What is the most popular drink in the world?
7. In which order must you read the parts?











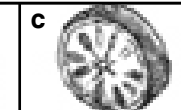
**B Try guessing the meaning of these words.**

These new words are from *The Most Popular Drink in the World*. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

Note: Do as much as you can in 15 minutes. Then complete the exercise for homework.










<p>1. strange In the sixteenth century AD, people in Europe began to hear stories of a “strange” country called China and its unusual customs.</p>	<p>A strange country is ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. poor. b. unusual. c. European. d. both poor and rich.</p>
<p>2. Venice The first mention of tea in a European book was in 1559. The book was written by a man from Venice in northern Italy.</p>	<p>Venice is probably a ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. story. b. beverage. c. town. d. food.</p>
<p>3. mint Moroccans put “green” tea into a silver pot, add fresh mint leaves and serve it with lots of sugar and lemon.</p>	<p>Which of these is mint?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a  b  c </p>
<p>4. refuse ... but it is polite for the guest to refuse a fourth glass.</p>	<p>When you refuse something you...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. say “No”. b. drink it, c. take your shoes off. d. leave the house.</p>
<p>5. railway station ... people waiting for trains can always get a cup of tea. Every railway station in India has at least one tea seller ...</p>	<p>A railway station is a . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. kind of cup. b. place where tea is grown. c. kind of sweet tea. d. place where you wait for a train.</p>
<p>6. demand ... when the demand for tea leaves increased, the Chinese farmers stopped cutting down wild tea trees and started to grow the plants on their farms.</p>	<p>If there is a demand for something, people ..</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. refuse it. b. want it. c. do not like it. d. eat it.</p>
<p>7. boutique In the villages, there are often tea shops (called “tea boutiques”).</p>	<p>A boutique is a kind of . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. tea. b. habit. c. village. d. shop.</p>



<p>8. relax Villagers like to stop in the tea boutiques on their way home from work and relax by talking to friends and drinking tea.</p>	<p>Which of these men is relaxing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a  b  c </p>
<p>9. yak</p>	<p>Which of these is a yak?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a  b  c </p>
<p>10. dip</p>	<p>To dip means to . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. send something to Tibet. b. add salt to something. c. put a thing in liquid and take it out again. d. drink something.</p>
<p>11. invent Iced tea was invented in 1904 (the same year as tea bags were invented) by a man called Richard Blechynden.</p>	<p>To invent means to . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. make something not made before. b. drink something. c. make something cold. d. grow a new plant.</p>
<p>12. instant</p>	<p>Something which is instant . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. can be drunk from a cup. b. must be boiled for a long time. c. can be made very quickly. d. must be made with tea leaves.</p>
<p>13. seconds</p>	<p>A second is . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. a way to measure liquids. b. a kind of container. c. a mixture of tea and water. d. a measurement of time</p>
<p>14. snack He has tea with lunch and tea at four p.m., then tea with dinner and tea with a late night snack.</p>	<p>A snack is ..</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. a kind of cup. b. a small meal. c. a beverage drunk late at night. d. another word for dinner.</p>
<p>15. spare For the British, a real cup of tea must be made in a pot with loose tea: one spoonful of tea for every person and a spare, or extra, spoon "for the pot".</p>	<p>Spare means . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a. real . b. loose. c. every. d. extra.</p>
<p>16. slice . . . the tea is usually served with a slice of lemon.</p>	<p>Which of these is a slice?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a  b  c </p>



Unit 3 - Lesson 7 & 8

<p>17. samovar The tea is prepared using a container called a samovar.</p>	<p>Which of these is a samovar?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a  b  c </p>	
<p>18. jam</p>	<p>Sometimes jam is used to sweeten the tea instead of sugar. Another way to sweeten Russian tea is for the drinker to hold a sugar lump between his or her teeth and drink the tea through the lump.</p>	<p>Which of these is jam?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a  b  c </p>
<p>19. sugar lump</p>		<p>Which of these is a sugar lump?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a  b  c </p>
<p>20. ceremony</p>	<p>It is so important to the Japanese that there is a special ceremony for the drinking of tea. Japanese parents often send their daughters to special schools to learn the rules or laws to the ceremony before they marry. Then, after the wedding, the girls can perform it for their husbands.</p> <p>The tea ceremony lasts four hours.</p>	<p>For which of these is there a ceremony?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a wedding b. buying a car c. watching TV d. a holiday</p>
<p>21. daughter</p>		<p>A man's daughter is his . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. youngest uncle b. wife c. female child. d. older brother.</p>
<p>22. laws</p>		<p>A law is the same as a . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. rule. b. ceremony. c. wedding. d. school.</p>
<p>23. marry</p>		<p>When a man marries a woman, she becomes his . . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. employee. b. child. c. mother. d. wife.</p>
<p>24. perform</p>		<p>If you perform something, you . . . it.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. send b. learn c. do d. drink</p>
<p>25. husband</p>	<p>A man becomes a woman's husband when he . .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. performs the tea ceremony. b. leaves school. c. marries her. d. drinks tea.</p>	



THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN THE WORLD

THE MUSLIM CONNECTION

In the sixteenth century AD, people in Europe began to hear stories of a “strange” country called China and its unusual customs. This people’s main food was rice, and both the poor and the rich drank an unknown beverage – tea. The Europeans heard these stories from Muslim traders who controlled the trade routes between east and west. The first mention of tea in a European book was in 1559. The book was written by a man from Venice in northern Italy. He got his information from a Muslim trader called Hajji Mohammed.

Nowadays, tea is drunk all over the world. However, different countries have different ways of drinking it and different customs for it. Let’s look at some of these.

MOROCCO

Moroccans put “green” tea into a silver pot, add fresh mint leaves and serve it with lots of sugar and lemon. In Morocco, it is normal for a guest to accept three glasses of tea but it is polite for the guest to refuse a fourth glass. The oldest woman in the house is responsible for serving the tea to guests.

5

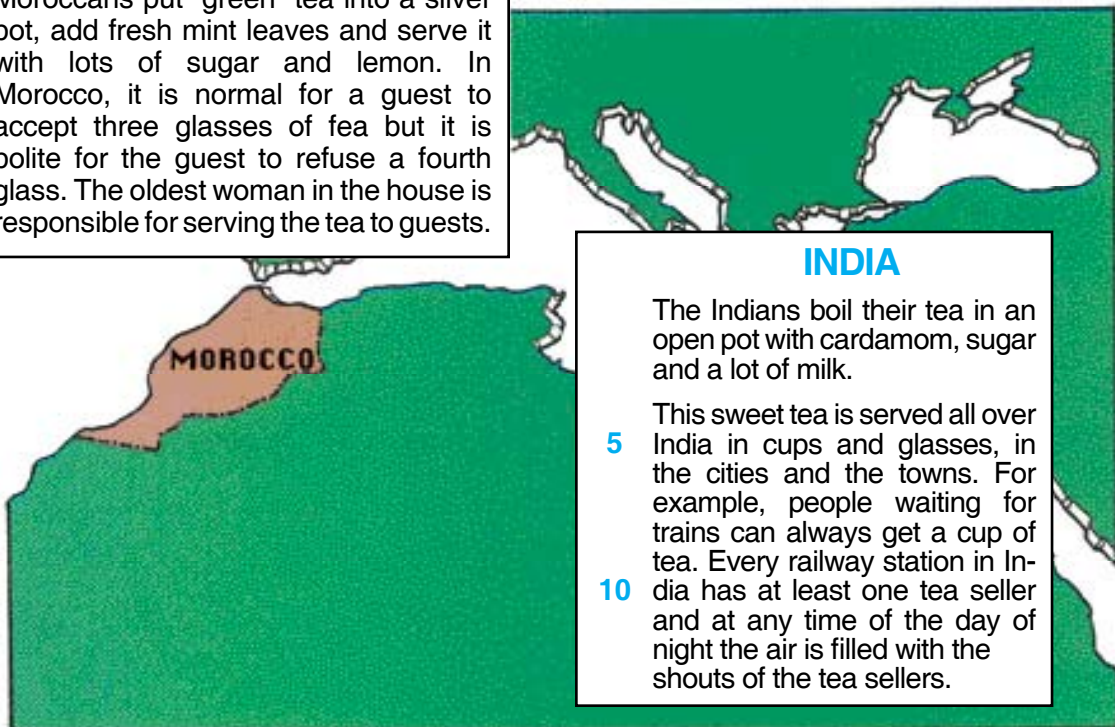
INDIA

The Indians boil their tea in an open pot with cardamom, sugar and a lot of milk.

5

10

This sweet tea is served all over India in cups and glasses, in the cities and the towns. For example, people waiting for trains can always get a cup of tea. Every railway station in India has at least one tea seller and at any time of the day or night the air is filled with the shouts of the tea sellers.





TIBET

Tea is the most popular drink in Tibet. It is usually found in the shape of a “brick”. When they want a drink, the Tibetans break some tea from the brick, put it in water and boil it for an hour until the liquid becomes black. Then they mix in salt and yak butter, Finally, they dip a kind of bread into the tea and eat it.

5

CHINA

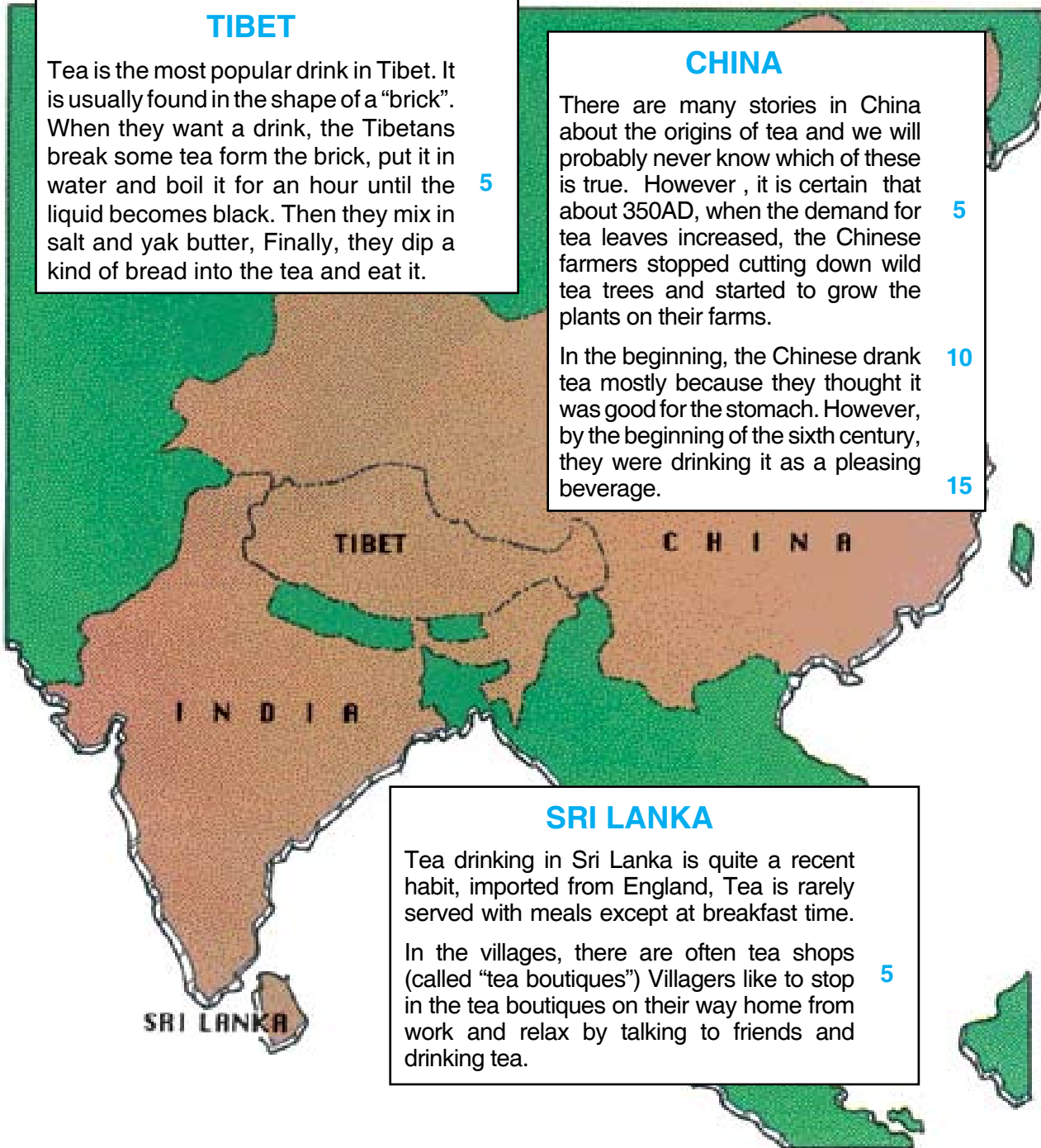
There are many stories in China about the origins of tea and we will probably never know which of these is true. However , it is certain that about 350AD, when the demand for tea leaves increased, the Chinese farmers stopped cutting down wild tea trees and started to grow the plants on their farms.

5

In the beginning, the Chinese drank tea mostly because they thought it was good for the stomach. However, by the beginning of the sixth century, they were drinking it as a pleasing beverage.

10

15



SRI LANKA

Tea drinking in Sri Lanka is quite a recent habit, imported from England, Tea is rarely served with meals except at breakfast time.

In the villages, there are often tea shops (called “tea boutiques”) Villagers like to stop in the tea boutiques on their way home from work and relax by talking to friends and drinking tea.

5



THE U.S.A.

5 The Americans like to drink tea, although not as much as the British. They have experimented with the drink, and one of the most interesting forms which they have achieved is iced tea. This is served in the summer months as a cold drink.

10 Iced tea was invented in 1904 (the same year as tea bags were invented) by a man called Richard Blechynden. He was selling hot tea on a very hot day. In order to compete with people near him selling cold drinks, he filled tall glasses with ice and poured his hot tea over the ice. The drink was immediately successful and it, has been a favourite choice of Americans on hot days ever since.

15 Nowadays, iced tea is often made, not with tea leaves, but with special "instant" tea. This is a powder which can be mixed with cold water to make tea in seconds instead of minutes.

20 Instant tea is made in factories and needs the help of technicians to produce.



BRITAIN

5 The British love tea. The average Briton drinks a cup of tea as soon as he (or she) wakes up in the morning. He has more with breakfast and another cup during his morning break. He has tea with lunch and tea at four p.m. then tea with dinner and tea with a late night snack.

10 The British usually drink their tea with milk and often with sugar, and this beverage can be found everywhere: at restaurants, in railway stations, on trains and in special tea rooms.

15 In Britain, tea bags have not yet been completely accepted: most people do not think they are good enough. For the British, a real cup of tea must be made in a pot with loose tea: one spoonful of tea for every person and a spare, or extra, spoon "for the pot".

19 A real British tea drinker would never allow you to make his or her tea with tea bags.





RUSSIA

Not many people know that a lot of tea is grown in Russia. The Russians like to drink their tea strong, sweet and black (that is, without milk). It is prepared using a container called a samovar and is usually served with a slice of lemon.

5

Sometimes jam is used to sweeten the tea instead of sugar. Another way to sweeten Russian tea is for the drinker to hold a sugar lump between his or her teeth and drink the tea through the lump.

10



JAPAN

People have been drinking tea in Japan for over 1,200 years. It is so important to the Japanese that there is a special ceremony for the drinking of tea. Japanese parents often send their daughters to special schools to learn the rules of laws of the ceremony before they marry. Then, after the wedding, the girls can perform it for their husbands.

5

The tea ceremony lasts four hours and has four parts. First a small is served. Then there is a short break. Next, there is the main part of the ceremony when a "thick" tea is served. Finally, they serve the *usucha*, a "thin" tea. This part lasts only one hour and is often performed on its own.

10

18

**C** *Now answer these questions about passage:*

1. From which people did the Europeans hear stories of a strange country called China?

2. How many glasses of tea can a Moroccan politely drink?

3. What do Indians add to their tea?

4. Where can you find tea in the form of a brick?

5. In which country do people like to relax by drinking tea on the way home from work?

6. Which country has iced tea as a favourite summer drink?

7. How long does the last part of the tea ceremony last?



D *Discuss your answers to the questions on page 61? with your teacher.*

E *Now choose the correct answer.*

1. In China, the people's main food was . . .

- a. poor
 b. a beverage.
c. tea
d. rice.

2. Venice is a town in ...

- a. China.
 b. Europe.
c. India.
d. Sri Lanka.

3. Who is responsible for serving tea in Morocco?

- a. The youngest daughter.
 b. The oldest woman.
c. The husband.
d. The guests.

4. The Indians use milk, sugar and . . . in their tea.

- a. mint.
 b. cardamom.
c. lemon.
d. jam.

5. The Chinese first drank tea because . . .

- a. it was good for the stomach.
 b. the farmers grew it.
c. it was a pleasing beverage.
d. the demand increased.

6. How long do Tibetans boil their tea?

- a. sixty seconds
 b. five minutes
c. sixty mintes
d. four hours

7. The Sri Lankans . . .

- a. drink tea at breakfast.
 b. drink tea with every meal.
c. only drink tea at boutiques.
d. never drink tea with meals.

8. Nowadays, iced tea is made with . . .

- a. hot water.
 b. instant tea.
c. tea leaves.
d. tea bags.



9. Real British tea drinkers . . .

- a. like tea bags.
 b. prefer loose tea.
 c. never drink tea with meals.
 d. only drink tea with breakfast.

10. There are . . . parts to the tea ceremony.

- a. 1.200
 b. many
 c. four
 d. 350



MUSLIMS IN CHINA

1 CHINA



2 The Great Mosque In Xian

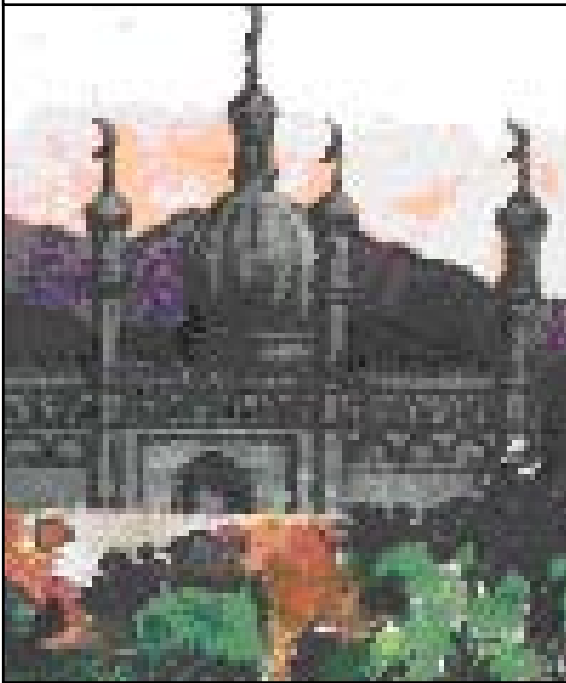




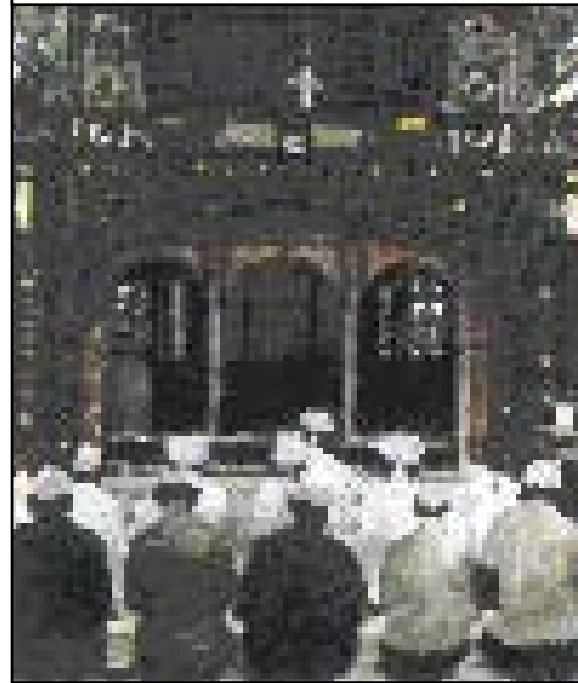
Discussion

1. How far away is China?
2. What do Muslims do when they go to pray?
3. Can you describe what a mosque looks like?
4. What are the differences between the two mosques shown in pictures 2 and 3?

3 The Beytullah Mosque On Urmaq



4 The Niu Jie Mosque In Beijing.





Muslims in China

(adapted from *Aramco World Magazine*,
july-August, 1985)

As you read the passage, look for the answers to the following questions:

1. How and when did Islam reach China?
2. How many mosques are there in China?
3. Do Chinese Muslims have religious freedom?



Islam reached distant China by sea and by land less than twenty years after the Prophet's death. One Arab messenger came from the west with fine gifts from the caliph. Like all other visitors, he was supposed to prostrate himself by bowing to the emperor and placing his forehead on the ground. But he refused to do so, saying in a proud voice, "In Islam, we only bow to Allah (God) and not to princes". The normal punishment for such an insult to the emperor was death. But the messenger was allowed to live. Perhaps the emperor feared what might happen if the messenger was killed. There was a large Muslim army close to the Chinese border.

- 5** visitors, he was supposed to prostrate himself by bowing to the emperor and placing his forehead on the ground. But he refused to do so, saying in a proud voice, "In Islam, we only bow to Allah (God) and not to princes". The normal punishment for such an insult to the emperor was death. But the messenger was allowed to live. Perhaps the emperor feared what might happen if the messenger was killed. There was a large Muslim army close to the Chinese border.
- 10**
- 15** Soon afterwards, a large Chinese force was defeated. This victory allowed thousands of Muslims to enter China and settle there.

Today, Islam is the religion of at least 15 million Chinese. They are spread all over the country. Some have a Chinese appearance and speak a Chinese language. Others look altogether different and speak languages from Persia, Turkey and Central Asia.



Many still live the same kinds of lives as their ancestors. They drive their herds into the mountains in summer and return to their valleys in winter. Some of them have become wealthy farmers. Others have moved to the cities.

25

There are hundreds of mosques in China. Many have different styles. The oldest one is the Grand Mosque in the city of Xian. From the outside it does not look a mosque. But in fact it is one. There is a dome and a minaret from which prayer times are called by the *muezzin*. Also there are fountains nearby. Believers are able to perform their ablutions there before praying. Inside there is the *mihrab*, a copy of the place where the Prophet led the prayer, and the *qibla*, which points in the direction of Makkah.

30

35

Although there have been periods of difficulty in the past, Muslims in China have recently been free to practice their religion without any problems.

40





Reading

A. Find these words in the passage:

What do they refer to?

- 1. line 5 he _____
- 2. line 17 there _____
- 3. line 19 They _____
- 4. line 21 Others _____
- 5. line 31 Many _____
- 6. line 31 one _____
- 7. line 33 it _____
- 8. line 34 there _____

B. Are the following statements true or false?

First. Find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number.

Finally, write T or F in the box. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

Lines 1-4 T 1. Islam reached China before 700 AD

Lines 2. All visitors were expected to bow to the Chinese emperor.

Lines 3. The Arab messenger's punishment was death

Lines 4. All Chinese Muslims look Chinese.

Lines 5. All Chinese Muslims live the same kinds of lives as their ancestors.

Lines 6. The Grand Mosque in Xian is not really a Mosque.



Word Study

although (al **though**) (*conj*) This conjunction begins a clause and tells the reader or listener that there is something different or unexpected in another clause.

Although I am allowed to smoke, I do not want to.

News about Islam soon reached China although it is far away.

death (*n*) end of life.

Sea pollution means death to many fish.

dead (*adj.*) not alive.

This plant won't grow because it is dead.

die (*v-reg.*) stop living.

The cat was nine years old when it died.

That plant needs watering, it is dying.

fear (*v-reg.*) be afraid of.

People who cannot swim often fear water

fear (*n*)

He never conquered his fear of insects.



*If someone who is full of fear is *fearful*, what do you call someone who has no fear?

fine (*adj*) 1. feeling well; healthy.

Only two weeks after my operation, I felt fine again.

2. of good quality; valuable; well-made.

These shirts are made of very fine cloth; that is why they are so expensive.

force (*n*) 1. strength; power.

The house was destroyed by the force of the wind.

2. an army; a group of soldiers.

Many of our soldiers were killed by an enemy force.

3. a group of men ready for action.

He joined the police force.



The Royal Saudi Air Force

*Which of these three meanings (1, 2 or 3) is correct for the word *force* in line 15 of the passage?

free (*adj*) 1. allowed to do something.

You are free to go home.

2. costing nothing.

We pay for water, but air is free.

3. not being used.

*Which of these three meanings above is correct for the word *free* in line 40 of the passage?

*Which meaning does each of these pictures show?



led (*v-irreg* : past participle of *lead*)

1. guided.

At first we could not find the post office in this town, but then a man led us there.

2. directed.

The English teacher led the class in practising the new sentences.

*Which of these two meanings above is correct for the word *led* in line 37 of the passage?

such (*adj*) like something already mentioned.

She won the hundred metres. The award for such an achievement was a gold medal.

such as... (*conj*) for example.

There are many beautiful places to visit, such as Asir.

supposed to (*su posed to*) (Use with **be.**)

expected to, because of duty or responsibility.

We are supposed to start work every morning at 9 o'clock.

Wealthy (*weal thy*) (*adj*) rich.

He has been a successful businessman for many years and is very wealthy.

wealth (*n*)

The Kingdom's wealth is based on the oil industry.

*Can you think of any other nouns that form the adjective by adding-y?



Word Study

Write the correct words. Then copy the sentences in your copybook.



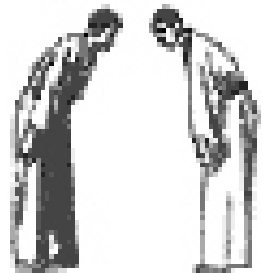
1. Sometimes people wash themselves in a _____.
2. The _____ on that mosque is over 35 metres high.
3. Disease can cause early _____ in living things.
4. My grandfather has a loud _____ Everyone can hear him very clearly.
5. Ali has to do extra work as a _____ for not doing his homework.

voice
death
punishment
minaret
fountain



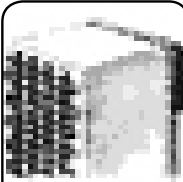
6. Adil is a farmer, but he also owns a _____ of camels.
7. Our team beat last year's winners 4-0. it was a great _____.
8. I am having _____ with this exercise. It is not easy.
9. He said I was slow runner. That is the biggest _____.
10. My most famous _____ was a local ruler. He lived about 100 years ago.

herd
insult
ancestor
victory
difficulty

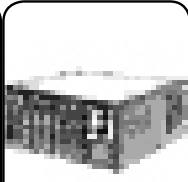


11. It is a custom in Japan to _____ to people when meeting them.
12. Most insects _____ when they are sprayed with insecticide.
13. Some people _____ wild animals and run away from them.
14. My parents want to move to another city and _____ there.
15. In winter, they _____ their sheep into the valleys.

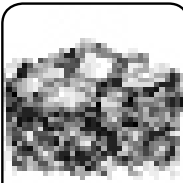
fear
drive
die
bow
settle


CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS


fridges



air-conditioners



plastic foam



aerosol sprays

16. CFCs are still produced

_____ they are known
to destroy ozone.

17. Najran is not on the border
with Yemen, but it is

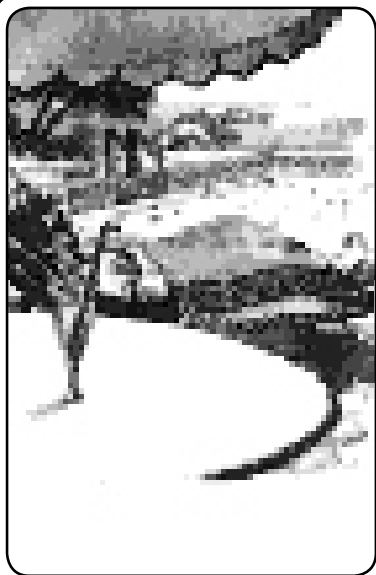
_____ it.

18. All Muslims are _____
do the Hajj at least once in their lives.

19. Although wood and metal are _____
different, they are both used for building.

20. Today, Muslims can be found _____
the world.

although
all over
close to
altogether
supposed to



21. In the holidays, you are

_____ to make use of
your time.

22. South America is a
_____ continent. It
is very far from here.

23. He is a very _____
man. He has a lot of money.

24. It is good to eat some fruit, _____
an orange or an apple, every day.

25. Hatim's father was very _____
when Hatim got top marks in the exams.

proud
such as
wealthy
free
distant



Clauses with *Although* . . .

1

Do you remember sentences with time clauses?

This sentences has two clauses: a time clause and a main clause.

	TIME clause	MAIN clause
	S V	S V
A	<i>When they died,</i>	<i>they sank to the bottom of the sea.</i>

Here is another kind of sentence with two clauses: an *although* clause and a main clause.

	ALTHOUGH clause	MAIN clause
	S V	S V
B	<i>Although they speak Turkish,</i>	<i>they are chinese.</i>

The *although* clause can go after the main clause _____ with a small a, of course.

	MAIN clause	ALTHOUGH clause
	S V	S V
C	<i>They are chinese,</i>	<i>although they speak in Turkish,</i>

Note that there is a comma in sentences A and B, but there is no comma in sentence C.

2

Now look at these pairs of sentences.

Make them into single sentences using **Although** or **although**.

- China is distant. News of Islam soon reached it.
- The messenger refused to bow to the emperor. He was not killed.
- The messenger was allowed to live. The normal punishment was death.
(Be careful!)
- Some Chinese Muslims are poor. Others are wealthy farmers.
- It is a mosque. It does not look like one.
- The Muslims defeated the Roman Army. It was big.
- Junk food looks very attractive. It is not good for you.



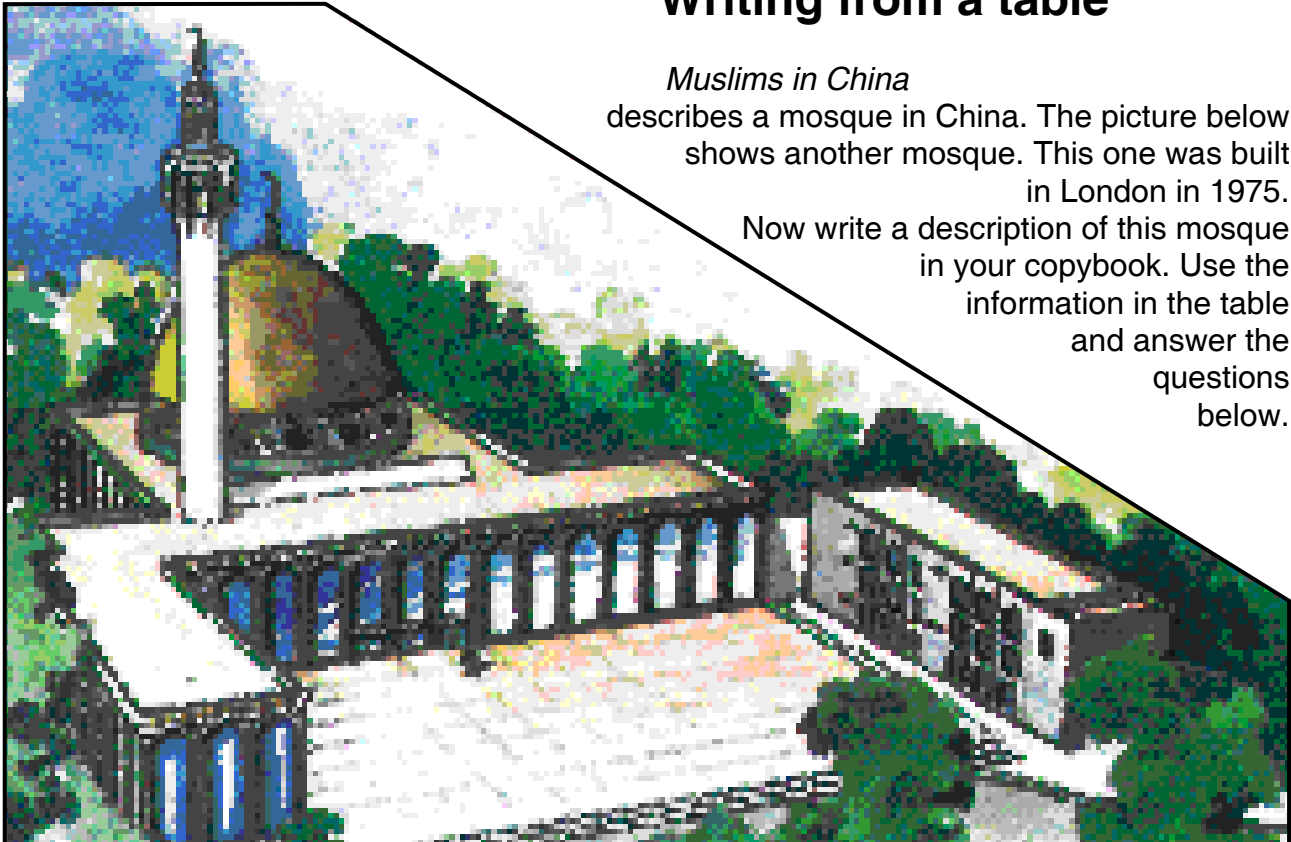
Writing

Writing from a table

Muslims in China

describes a mosque in China. The picture below shows another mosque. This one was built in London in 1975.

Now write a description of this mosque in your copybook. Use the information in the table and answer the questions below.



Regent's Park Mosque in London

place	Regent's Park, London
surroundings	roads, park, traditional English houses.
date built	1975
materials and colours	white concrete
shape	approximately Y-shaped
height of minarets	one 141-foot-high minaret
size of domes	one large dome
shapes of arches	a lot of round arches on all sides
decoration - mihrab	mosaics from Turkey, carpets from Iran
decoration-qibla	calligraph from Egypt, Sudan and Morocco
other facilities	committee rooms, a library
people attending	more than 5,000 on special days

Your description should answer the following questions:

- _____
- Where is the mosque?
When was it built? What is it made of?
What colour is it? What shape is it?
How many minarets does it have?
How high are they?
Does it have a dome? How big is it?
What kinds of arches are there?
Is the inside (the mihrab and qibla) decorated? How?
Does it have other facilities?
How many people attend the mosque?*



so that ...(purpose) clauses

Do you remember these sentences?

A

- a. *To pass your exams, you must work hard.*
 b. *To become a good runner, you must train hard.*
 c. *He is in Saudi Arabia to do Al-Hajj.*

we can say these sentences in another way. They still mean the same.

- a. *You must work hard so that you can pass exams.*
 b. *You must train hard so that you can become a good runner.*
 c. *He's in Saudi Arabia so that he can do Al-Hajj.*

B

All these sentences tell you the purpose of the action. They answer the question. **What is the reason for it?** Look at the purpose clause and the main clause in the box below.

MAIN clause		PURPOSE clause	
S	V	S	V
<i>He is in Saudi Arabia,</i>		<i>so that he can do Al-Hajj.</i>	

Note : When we talk about the past, *can* often becomes *could*.
 For example:

He was in Saudi Arabia so that he could do Al-Hajj.

C

Read these sentences and
 (1) say the purpose clause;
 (2) say the main clause.

- a. *You should eat healthy food so that you do not get fat.*
 b. *CFC production should stop so that the ozone layer does not decrease.*
 c. *Refineries remove unwanted substances so that oil and gas can be used.*
 d. *The SPE has modern service so that citizens have faster mail delivery.*

D

Now make sentences that have purpose clauses with ... so that ...

- a. *Our bodies need food to get energy.*
 b. *Hamad observed his father in order to learn how to farm.*
 c. *The ozone layer must be kept in order to protect the earth from ultraviolet rays.*
 d. *Some people compete in order to beat world records.*





IBN BATTUTA'S TRAVELS

A Try guessing the meanings of these words.







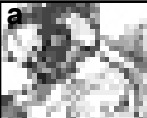


These new words are from *Ibn Battuta's Travels*. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it.

Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

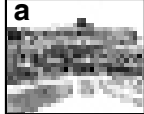



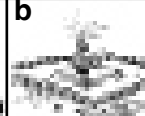


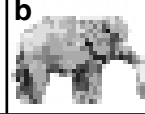
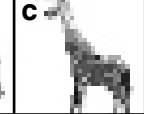
Note: Do as much as you can in 15 minutes. Then complete the exercise for homework.

<p>1. desire</p>	<p>In 1325, at the age of 22, Ibn Battuta made the pilgrimage to Makkah. On the way, he told an old man about his desire to travel to distant places. The man asked him to take his greetings to people that he knew in India, Sind and China. The young man promised to try.</p>	<p>The second sentence-----with the word desire-----tells us that Ibn Battuta-----travel to distant places.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. used to <input type="checkbox"/> b. wanted to <input type="checkbox"/> c. hated to <input type="checkbox"/> d. had to</p>
<p>2. greetings</p>		<p>The third sentence-----with the word greetings-----tells us that the old man wanted Ibn Battuta to...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. go to Greece. <input type="checkbox"/> b. say "Hello" to some people. <input type="checkbox"/> c. take some things for him. <input type="checkbox"/> d. go to India with him.</p>
<p>3. promised</p>		<p>Promised means ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. was not able. <input type="checkbox"/> b. refused. <input type="checkbox"/> c. agreed. <input type="checkbox"/> d. wanted.</p>
<p>4. wagons</p> <p>When they travelled, the train of wagons looked like a huge moving city, with mosques and shops.</p>	<p>Wagons are for...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. climbing. <input type="checkbox"/> b. building things. <input type="checkbox"/> c. growing food. <input type="checkbox"/> d. carrying things.</p>	
<p>5. possessions</p> <p>The tents stayed up as they went along. They were occupied by the khan's people and their possessions.</p>	<p>These possessions were the...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. wagons. <input type="checkbox"/> b. shops. <input type="checkbox"/> c. soldiers. <input type="checkbox"/> d. things people owned.</p>	
<p>6. fur</p> <p>(Look at the paragraph on page 76.)</p>	<p>Which of these animals has fur?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> </p>	
<p>7. coats</p> <p>(Look at the paragraph on page 76.)</p>	<p>Which of these are coats?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> </p>	



<p>8. socks</p>	<p>(For words 6 to 17)</p> <p>Sometimes the weather was terrible. In order to get to India, Ibn Battuta had to ride on horseback in the middle of a Russian winter. He wore three fur coats and two pairs of trousers. On his feet he had thick socks. He covered them with three pairs of animal-skin boots. He could not get onto his horse by himself because he was wearing so many clothes. His companions had to lift him into the saddle. Although he performed his ablutions with hot water near a fire, the water immediately froze on his beard. In Afghanistan he was stuck in one place for a month and a half. Even after the winter storms had ended, the group could only move forwards very slowly. They had to place heavy mats in front of the camels so that they could step on them. Without these, the camels sank into the deep snow and got stuck.</p>	<p>Which of these are socks?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>9. boots</p>		<p>Which of these are boots?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>10. by himself</p>		<p>By himself means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. with his horse's help. <input type="checkbox"/> b. quickly. <input type="checkbox"/> c. immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> d. without help.</p>
<p>11. companions</p>		<p>Ibn Battuta's companions were...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. his enemies. <input type="checkbox"/> b. some horses and camels. <input type="checkbox"/> c. friends he was travelling with. <input type="checkbox"/> d. his clothes and bag.</p>
<p>12. lift</p>		<p>Which of these men is lifting something?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>13. saddle</p>		<p>A saddle is a ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. roof on a building. <input type="checkbox"/> b. kind of tent. <input type="checkbox"/> c. kind of clothing. <input type="checkbox"/> d. seat on an animal.</p>
<p>14. froze</p>		<p>Water froze and became ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. ice. <input type="checkbox"/> b. hot. <input type="checkbox"/> c. wet. <input type="checkbox"/> d. fresh.</p>
<p>15. stuck</p>		<p>He was stuck and could not ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. sit down. <input type="checkbox"/> b. stand up. <input type="checkbox"/> c. stay. <input type="checkbox"/> d. leave.</p>



<p>16. storms</p> <p>(Look at the paragraph on page 76.)</p>	<p>A storm is...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. warm clothing. <input type="checkbox"/> b. an athletic contest. <input type="checkbox"/> c. very bad weather. <input type="checkbox"/> d. a long journey.</p>
<p>17. group</p> <p>(Look at the paragraph on page 76.)</p>	<p>A group is ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a kind of bird. <input type="checkbox"/> b. a kind of camel. <input type="checkbox"/> c. several people doing something together. <input type="checkbox"/> d. a wagon containing shops and mosques.</p>
<p>18. palace</p>	<p>The Sultan of India was Muhammad Tughlaq. He enjoyed displaying his power. He used to sit in his great palace on a large throne. He was surrounded by soldiers and riders on horses and elephants. He liked to be generous as well.</p> <p>Which of these is a palace?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>19. throne</p>	<p>He used to throw gold and silver coins among the people when he entered the capital on an elephant. In Delhi, Ibn Battuta became a <i>qadi</i>, a judge in the <i>Shari'ah</i> court. He loved living there and stayed for ten years.</p> <p>Which of these is a throne?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>20. elephants</p>	<p>Which of these is an elephant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>   </p>
<p>21. generous</p>	<p>A generous person is one who ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. shows his power. <input type="checkbox"/> b. rides a lot. <input type="checkbox"/> c. sits on a throne. <input type="checkbox"/> d. gives a lot to others.</p>
<p>22. ambassador</p>	<p>The Sultan made him his ambassador to the ruler of China. So Ibn Battuta set off for Beijing, to represent the Sultan there.</p> <p>An ambassador is a man who ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. rules a country. <input type="checkbox"/> b. is attacked by thieves. <input type="checkbox"/> c. is a judge. <input type="checkbox"/> d. represents a country.</p>
<p>23. set off</p>	<p>"He set off for China" means he ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. chose China. <input type="checkbox"/> b. started the journey there. <input type="checkbox"/> c. found out about it. <input type="checkbox"/> d. wanted to go there.</p>



B Prepare to read the passage silently at home.

IBN BATTUTA'S TRAVELS

Introduction

Even before trains, cars or planes appeared, there were many Muslim travellers. Perhaps the greatest of them all was Muhammad Abdullah Ibn Muhammad Ibn

- 5 Battuta. He grew up in Tangier, Morocco and studied law there. In 1325, at the age of 22, he made the pilgrimage to Makkah. On the way, he told an old man about his desire to travel to distant places. The man asked
- 10 him to take his greetings to people that he knew in India, Sind and China. The young man promised to try. From there, he did not return to his home for 24 years. He travelled around 75,000 miles altogether
- 15 -more than anyone else of that time. He delivered the old man's greetings. Moreover, he produced one of the greatest books on travel ever written, *the Travels of Ibn Battuta*. In it, he describes some
- 20 of the most famous and powerful people of his days. He gives us a description of them and their life styles. He also tells us about his own experiences.

Travels with Uzbek Khan

- 25 After he had performed Al-Hajj, he joined the soldiers and followers of the Mongol leader, Uzbek Khan. They were very well organized. When they travelled, the train of wagons looked like a huge moving city, with mosques and shops. The tents stayed
- 30 up as they went along. They were occupied by the Khan's people and their possessions. Food was cooked on the march, so smoke rose from the kitchens as the train moved forwards.

- 35 When they decided to stop, they simply took the light tents from the wagons and put them on the ground. These included the mosques and the shops.

The Winter Journey to India

- Sometimes the weather was terrible.
- 40 In order to get to India, he had to ride on horse back in the middle of a Russian winter. He wore three fur coats and two pairs of trousers. On his feet, he had thick socks. He covered them with three pairs
- 45 of animal-skin boots. He could not get onto his horse by himself because he was wearing so many clothes. His companions had to lift him into the saddle. Although he performed his ablutions with hot water near a fire, the
- 50 water immediately froze on his beard. In Afghanistan, he was stuck in one place for a month and a half. Even after the winter storms had ended, the group could
- 55 only move forwards very slowly. They had to place heavy mats in front of the camels so that they could step on them. Without these, the camels sank into the deep snow and got stuck.

Muhammad Tughlaq and Delhi

- 60 The Sultan of India was Muhammad Tughlaq. He enjoyed displaying his power. He used to sit in his great palace on a large throne. He was surrounded by soldiers and riders on horses and elephants. He
- 65 liked to be generous as well. He used to throw gold and silver coins among the people when he entered the capital on an elephant. In Delhi, Ibn Battuta became a judge in the *shari'ah* court. He loved living
- 70 there and stayed for ten years.



Attacked by Thieves

The Sultan made him his ambassador to the ruler of China. So Ibn Battuta set off for Beijing, to represent the Sultan there. This time the journey was not so well-organized.

- 75 A few miles out of Delhi, he was attacked by thieves. He was captured and robbed. All his possessions were taken, except for the clothes that he was wearing. Eventually, a local Muslim found him and gave him food and water. Then the Muslim carried him on his back to a village. From there, Ibn Battuta was able to restart his journey as the Sultan's ambassador.

Change of Plans

- 85 He hoped to get to China by sailing on a Chinese boat. As he was waiting to go on board, there was a sudden storm and two other boats sank nearby. While he was looking at them, his own boat set sail without him. He could do nothing as it disappeared over the horizon. The only things that belonged to him then were ten dinars and his mat for sleeping on. He found out later that the boat had been captured at sea by pirates. All his possessions had gone forever. So he could no longer be the Sultan's ambassador to China. He went for a short time to the Maldiv Island instead. Again he became a judge, but he did not stay for long.

In China

- 100 When he eventually got to China, he found that travel was safer there than in most other places. A Muslim could choose whether to stay with someone with the same religion or stay at an inn.

- 105 The traveller's money was kept by the host. His expenses were paid from it. The balance of money was given back to him when he left. On the roads, there were check-points where he had to register.
- 110 As he progressed from check-point to check-point, a message was sent back to the previous one to report that he was all right.

The City of Hangchow

- Ibn Battuta was also impressed by the size of the cities in China. It took three days to journey through Hangchow, the biggest city he had ever seen. The city itself was divided into six separate areas. Each had its own governor and a wall round it. Jews and Christians lived in one part, with a Chinese governor. Muslims looked after themselves in another, with their own markets, mosques and muezzins.

Home Again

- In China, the great traveller finally became homesick. He began to miss his country and his family very much. When he eventually got home, though, he found that the place and the people had changed. They were not the same as before. It was difficult for him to settle. Also, some people did not believe the stories that he told them about his experiences. Fortunately, the Sultan of Fez did. He had Ibn Battuta dictate his story to his secretary. Thus we are to read his story.
- 125
- 130
- 135 We should be grateful to Ibn Battuta. He has given us a beautiful description of a time in history that will never come again.



C *Now answer these questions about the passage:*


1. Where was Ibn Battuta's first journey to?
2. Were the tents up or down when Uzbek Khan's soldiers and followers travelled?
3. Why was Ibn Battuta stuck in Afghanistan?
4. How was Muhammad Tughlaq generous?
5. Who helped Ibn Battuta after thieves had robbed him?
6. Why didn't he sail to China?
7. How long did it take to travel through Hangchow?
8. Who wrote down Ibn Battuta's story as he told it ?

D *Now choose the correct answer:*

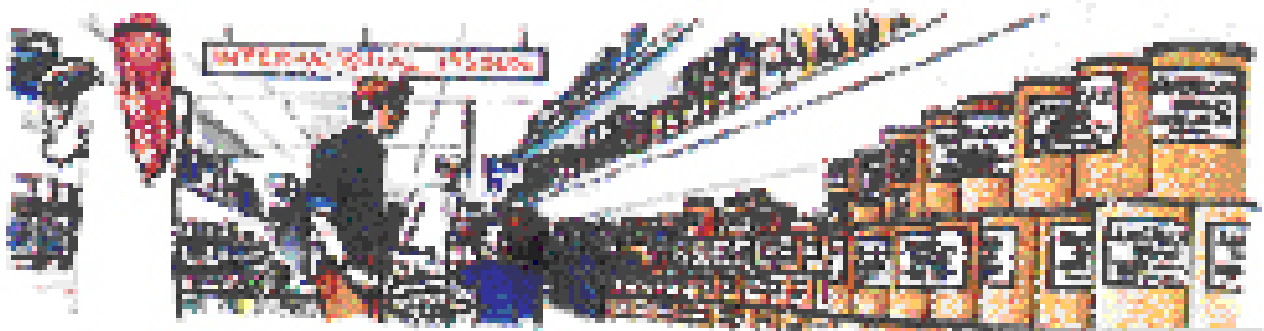
1. Ibn Battuta grew up in...
 a. Makkah.
 b. Morocco.
 c. the Arabian Peninsula.
 d. Egypt.
2. We know about Ibn Battuta's travels because... wrote about them.
 a. Uzbek Khan.
 b. a travelling companion.
 c. the Sultan of India.
 d. he (Ibn Battuta).
3. Where did Uzbek Khan's people have their mosques and shops?
 a. on their wagons.
 b. in Samarkand.
 c. near the Tigris-Euphrates.
 d. in the desert.
4. Why did Ibn Battuta's companions have to lift him onto his horse?
 a. He was wearing too many clothes.
 b. He was too tired.
 c. He was very sick.
 d. He was so cold that he could not move.
5. Ibn Battuta and his companions used... to help the camels walk through the snow.
 a. thick socks.
 b. animal-skin boots.
 c. heavy mats.
 d. saddles.
6. In Delhi, Ibn Battuta...
 a. was very rich and generous.
 b. became a judge.
 c. was surrounded by soldiers.
 d. was not happy.
7. What happened to Ibn Battuta as soon as he left Delhi?
 a. He became very homesick.
 b. He met Uzbek khan.
 c. He was robbed.
 d. His boat sank.
8. Ibn Battuta hoped to sail to China on a Chinese boat, but it...
 a. sank.
 b. was captured by pirates.
 c. sailed to the Maldiv Islands.
 d. Was destroyed in a storm.

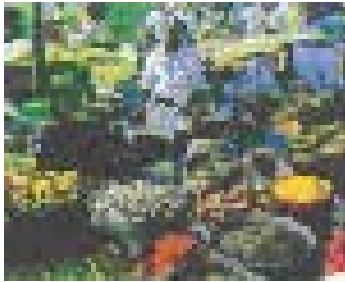
Discussion

SHOPPING

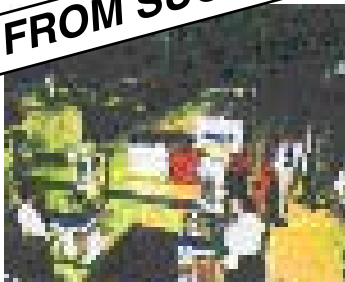
A reporter is interviewing shoppers in a Riyadh supermarket to see why they are shopping there. 

- A.** Answer the following questions as you listen to the interview:
1. Does the reporter work for a newspaper, the radio or the television?
 2. How many shoppers does he interview here?
 3. Find four reasons which people give for shopping in the supermarket.
- B.** Now make questions using these words from the interview:
1. *Would you mind...?*
 2. *You..., don't you?*
 3. *Can you tell me why...*
- C.** Finally, discuss with your teacher these general questions about shopping:
1. Are supermarkets the only places to go shopping? Where else can you shop?
 2. Are supermarkets the best places to shop?
 3. Supermarkets are quite new in Saudi Arabia. Do you think that they will last or that they will disappear?





A scene we all know well.



Today the scene has changed.



At the check-out counter



Supermarkets have become shopping centers.

FROM SUQS TO SUPERMARKETS

It's a scene we all know well. Shoppers walk through street markets to choose their fruit and vegetables for the day. They give their choices to the shopkeeper. He weighs them on old brass scales and gives change from an old wooden drawer. All the time he is **5** talking to friends and other customers, and advertising his goods loudly.

Further on, in the meat market and the fish market, or in a small shop full of tinned goods, you will see similar scenes. **10**

They are part of Saudi Arabia's tradition: a well-known way of life.

But today the scene has changed-in Riyadh, in Jeddah, in the Eastern Province- everywhere in the Kingdom. In fact, nothing shows the changes in Saudi life more clearly than the appearance of the huge supermarkets. **15**

In these, customers step through the entrance and immediately see thousands of products under hundreds of lights. A big supermarket may have between 6,000 and 8,000 different **20** items on its shelves. There are European and American vegetables, fruit from the Far East, meat like beef, lamb and veal from Australia, New Zealand and Holland, Saudi dairy products and bread, and freezers full of food from all over the world.

The workers in these supermarkets come from all over the world, too. Filipino, Indian and Bangladeshi employees help customers, put food on the shelves and operate the check-out counters. Saudi, American, German and British managers all work together. **25**

But are these huge stores only for the expatriates in the Kingdom? Do Saudi's really want to shop like this or would they prefer the more traditional way of shopping? Can these huge supermarkets continue to be successful? **30**

The owners think they can. They say that food prices stay down because of competition between the supermarkets. Most Saudi families now live in the cities and have cars. This makes supermarkets with their large car parks and one-stop shopping very convenient. In addition, supermarkets have become shopping centres smaller, specialized shops have been built around their car parks. Nowadays, they also sell more **40** traditional, local foods as well as international products. All these things attract the Saudi shopper. The owners believe that the supermarket is here to stay.



Reading

A. Find these words in the passage:

What do they refer to?

1. line 5 he
2. line 18 these
3. line 21 its
4. line 32 they
5. line 35 they
6. line 41 their

B. Are the following statements true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number.

Finally, write T or F in the box. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- Lines (s) 5-7 F 1. In the street market, the shopkeeper takes his change from old brass scales.

He gives change from an old wooden drawer.

- Lines (s) 2. The appearance of the huge supermarkets in Saudi Arabia shows how much Saudi life has changed.

- Lines (s) 3. The passage says that milk in the big supermarkets comes from Saudi Arabia.

- Lines (s) 4. Supermarket owners do not believe supermarkets can continue to be successful in the Kingdom.

- Lines (s) 5. The car parks and the smaller, specialized shops around the supermarket do not attract the Saudi shopper.

- Lines (s) 6. The supermarkets do not usually sell local foods.



Word Study

beef (n) the meat we get from a cow or a bull.
 (See the picture below)
 A favourite meal in England is beef and potatoes.
 He likes camel meat more than beef.



a cow



a bull

brass (n) a yellow metal made by mixing copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn).
 That pin is made of brass.
 *What do you think these pots are made of?



drawer (draw er) (n) part of a piece of furniture—a box which moves in and out and which is used for storing things.
 My desk has three drawers.



entrance (en trance) (n) the place (usually a door) where you enter a building.
 This home has a very beautiful entrance.



Far East (n) Southeast Asia.
 The Philippines and Thailand are countries in the Far East.
 *Give the English names of two other countries in the Far East.



freeze (v-irreg : froze-frozen) to make something as cold as ice.
 The low temperature has frozen the water in the swimming-pool.
 If you freeze fresh vegetables quickly, you can keep them for a long time.

freezer (freez er) (n) a machine for freezing food and keeping it frozen.
 The meat is in the freezer.
 *Which keeps food colder—a refrigerator or a freezer?

lamb (n) 1. a young sheep.
 The lambs are in the field.
 2. the meat which we get from young sheep.
 Lamb and rice are the main part of the meal called "kabsa".

*Which of these two meanings is the correct one in the reading passage, line 24?

prefer (pre fer) (v-reg : preferred-preferred) to like someone or something more.
 She prefers maths to English.

*Which do you prefer—beef or lamb?

price (n) the cost; the amount of money which something can be bought for or sold for.
 The price of that book is 30 riyals.

*What is the price of one litre of milk?

similar (sim ilar) (adj) of the same kind; like.
 Doctors and nurses have similar jobs.
 Brass looks similar to gold.

*Can you think of an Arabic word which is similar to the English word algebra?

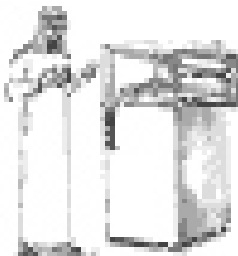
veal (n) the meat which we get from a calf (a young cow or bull).
 We had veal for dinner.

*Have you ever eaten veal?



Word Study

Write the correct words.



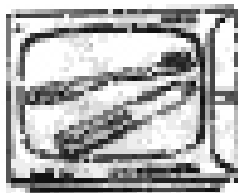
- You will find the ice for your soft drinks in the _____.
- The _____ to the Ka'aba is a golden door.
- The _____ is big enough for 500 vehicles.
- We keep the knives and forks in the top _____ of the kitchen table.

car park
freezer
entrance
drawer



- Those two boys are very _____. They are both about 1 metre 75, and have black hair and brown eyes.
- Is that box made of gold or _____?
- Ahmad Al-Ali is a _____ television interviewer. People often recognize him in the street.
- Is this fruit fresh, or is it _____?

tinned
well-known
similar
brass



- When we walked through the door, we saw a very happy _____. Faisal and his father had met again after ten years.
- The TV _____ says that this toothpaste is very good, but it isn't really.
- What is the _____ of a plane ticket from Riyadh to Jeddah?
- This soft drink was very cheap because it was on _____.

advertisement
scene
price
special offer



- The smell of fish will _____ all the cats in the area.
- Have you seen those posters? They _____ German cars.
- Which do you _____? Tea or coffee?
- It's so cold I think the river will _____.

attract
advertise
freeze
prefer



Questions That Expect the Answer Yes, and Polite Questions

1

A. Do you remember questions like these? (We ask them when we think the answer will be Yes.)

There's supermarket near here, isn't there?

Yes, they are.

Supermarkets are really convenient, aren't they?

Yes, there is.



In both these questions, it is easy to know which verb to use at the end. (It is the same as the one at the beginning).

*There's a supermarket near here, isn't there?
Supermarkets are really convenient, aren't they?*

B. Make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. Use these sentences:

1. The first supermarkets were small.
2. I've told you this before.
3. In cold climates, they could light fires.

2

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in lesson 1:

You come from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do. I'm from Al-Qassem

You come from the United States, don't you?

Yes, I do.



These questions above are similar to the ones in Box 1 because they expect the answer yes. However, you cannot see immediately which verb to use at the end. You have to know that it is the present simple tense and that questions are asked with **do** and **does** in this tense.

*You **come** from this area, **don't** you?*

B. Now make some questions and answers for these pictures:



like ice cream



come from Pakistan



sell shoes



lives there



costs a lot



Grammar

3

A. Do you remember this other question and answer from the interview in lesson 1?

Would you mind
answering some
questions for the radio?

No. Not at all.



This is a polite way for you to ask a person to do something and for the person to agree to do it. Here are two other possible answers: (They begin with No, but the person is agreeing!)

No. Of course not.

No. I'll be happy to.

B. Ask your class-mate some polite questions beginning with: Would you mind...-ing...?
(Your class-mate should agree.) Use the following words:

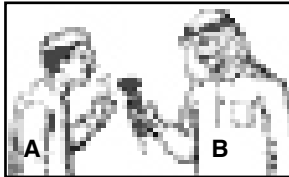
1. turn the light off.
2. open the window.
3. help me with my homework.
4. practice spelling with me.
5. come with me.



Grammar

A. Make questions and answers using the words that you are given.

The first one is done for you.



1. ... work for the radio...?

(A) *You work for the radio don't you?*

(B) *Yes, I do.*



2 ... extracts teeth, ...?

(A) *He*

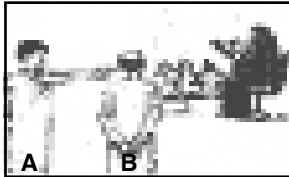
(B)



3 ... feel hot, ...?

(A) *I*

(B)



4 ... tells stories, ...?

(A) *She*

(B)



5 ... support the roof, ...?

(A) *They*

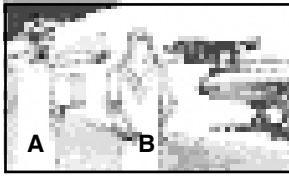
(B)



6 ... kills pests, ...?

(A) *It*

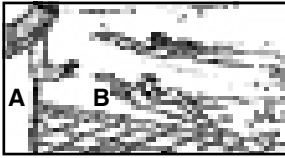
(B)



7 ... fly to Europe, ...?

(A) *They*

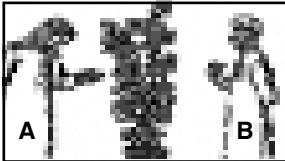
(B)



8 ... swim, every day, ...?

(A) *You*

(B)



9 ... grows fast, ...?

(A) *It*

(B)



10 ... have some aspirin, ...?

(A) *We*

(B)

B. What do people say in the following situations?

Begin with **Would you mind...**? every time.

The first one is done for you.



1. Fahd is sitting at the dinner table. He cannot reach the salt, but the man sitting next to him can.

(A) What does Fahd say to him? (Use *pass*.)

Would you mind passing me the salt?

(B) The man agrees to do it. What does he say?

No. Not at all.



2. Mr. Al-Ali is at the airport. He needs a pen to fill in a form. He hasn't got one but the man behind him in the queue has.

(A) What does Mr. Al-Ali say to him? (Use *lend*)

(B) The man agrees to lend it to him. What does he say?



Unit 5 - Lesson 4



3. Ahmad's teacher is telling the class something very important. He is speaking very fast and Ahmad cannot understand him.

(A) What does Ahmad say to his teacher ? (Use *speak.*)

(B) The teacher agrees to speak more slowly. What does he say?



4. Ahmad is in his friend's father's car. The window is open and all the hot air is coming in. Ahmad is uncomfortable.

(A) What does Ahmad say to his friend's father's (Use *close*)

(B) He agrees to close the window. What does he say?



5. Ahmad has to go to the airport immediately, but his car is in the garage. His friend has just bought a new car.

(A) Ahmad telephones his friend and asks him to help. What does he say? (Use *drive.*)

(B) Ahmad's friend agrees. What does he say?



Writing

Writing from a table

Work together as a class and use the information in the table below to describe the **Nejd Supermarket**. Your teacher will write your sentences on the board in a paragraph with a title.

Afterwards, write a similar paragraph about the **Gulf Supermarket** in your copybook. Remember to use different kinds of sentences if you can.

Name of Store	Nejd Supermarket	Gulf Supermarket
Location	Riyadh	Dammam
Ownership	100% Saudi	100% Saudi
Size	1,600 square metres	1,400 square metres
Parking Space	300 cars	250 cars
Number of Different Items on Shelves	about 6,000	approximately 5,000
Number of Different Countries Imported from	17 (mainly European)	15 (including the Philippines and Thailand)
Opening Hours	24 hours a day (only shuts at prayer times)	8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Specialities	bakes its own bread	has huge greengrocer's department





Revision

1

Nouns Used as Adjectives

Look at the phrases from earlier in the unit:

A

<i>car park</i>	<i>shopping centre</i>
<i>market street</i>	<i>meat market</i>
<i>fish market</i>	<i>prayer time</i>

Each one is made from two nouns.
For example, *car + park*

B

The order is important. In the phrase *car park*, the word *car* describes the park. We can ask: *What kind of park is it?* The answer is: *A park for cars. (or) A car park.* We cannot ask: *What kind of car is it?* So the word *car* is an adjective here, and it comes first.

C

Look at these:

A park for cars is a *car park*.
A market in street is a *street market*.
A market for meat is a *meat market*.
A market for fish is a *fish market*.
A centre for shopping is a *shopping centre*.
The time for prayers is *prayer time*.

D

Answer the following questions.

1. What do we call an advertisement on television
2. What do we call soup with vegetables in it?
3. What do we call a book for studying history?
4. What do we call a ticket for travelling on a plane?
5. What do we call a watch that we wear on our wrist?
6. What do we call a store that sells shoes?
7. What do we call coats for winter?
8. What do we call robes which are worn in summer?

2

Questions That Expect the Answer Yes.

Do you remember questions which we ask when we expect the answer yes?

You come from this area, don't you?
He lives there, doesn't he?

Here is how we form them:

I You We They	feel hot,	don't	I? you? we? they?
He She It	feels hot,	doesn't	he? she? it?

Remember we do not usually write questions like these. We only say them.

3

Polite Questions

Remember how we ask someone politely to do something for us: Also remember these possible answers:

Would you mind opening the door?

No. Not at all

Would you mind helping me?

No. I'll be happy to

Would you mind looking at this?




No. Of course not.



Bazaars : the Fascinating Markets of the Muslim World

A Try guessing the meanings of these words.

These new words are from *Bazaars: the Fascinating Markets of the Muslim World*. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

<p>1. bazaar All the big cities of the Middle East and North Africa have their great bazaars or suqs.</p>	<p>A bazaar is a ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. market. <input type="checkbox"/> b. big city. <input type="checkbox"/> c. lake. <input type="checkbox"/> d. kind of school.</p>
<p>2. merchandise (Look at the first picture on page 95.) The Muttrah suq delights your eyes with a mixture of merchandise from coffee pots to cassettes, from tomatoes to televisions, and so on.</p>	<p>Merchandise means about the same as...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. food. <input type="checkbox"/> b. furniture. <input type="checkbox"/> c. goods. <input type="checkbox"/> d. coffee pots.</p>
<p>3. master (adj)</p>	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>in Tripoli, there was Azzam Abu Majid Hassun. He was twelve years old and already a master engraver.</p> </div> <p>Master means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. young. <input type="checkbox"/> b. very rich. <input type="checkbox"/> c. disqualified. <input type="checkbox"/> d. expert.</p>
<p>4. engraver</p>	<p>An engraver is a person who...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. makes metal plates and pots. <input type="checkbox"/> b. cuts designs or words into metal. <input type="checkbox"/> c. sells gold and silver. <input type="checkbox"/> d. sells plates, pots and pans.</p>
<p>5. bargaining</p>	<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>(Look at the second picture on page 95.)</p> </div> <p>Bargaining means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. selling at a high price. <input type="checkbox"/> b. selling at a low price. <input type="checkbox"/> c. trying to buy or sell something for a better price.</p>
<p>6. dagger</p>	<p>Which of these is a dagger?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a  b  c </p>
<p>7. delights (v) The Muttraq sup... delights your nose with a mixture of smells including seawater, spices and incense. It delights your eyes with a mixture of merchandise from coffee pots to cassettes, ...</p>	<p>Delights means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. pleases. <input type="checkbox"/> b. enters. <input type="checkbox"/> c. removes. <input type="checkbox"/> d. strengthens.</p>



Unit 5 - Lesson 7 & 8

<p>8. on the other hand A European greengrocer will become quite angry if you touch his fruits or vegetables. In Middle Eastern bazaars, on the other hand, shoppers are usually free to handle the goods.</p>	<p>On the other hand means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. sometimes. <input type="checkbox"/> b. quickly. <input type="checkbox"/> c. however. <input type="checkbox"/> d. without help.</p>
<p>9. fixed</p>	<p>Fixed prices...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. may increase or decrease. <input type="checkbox"/> b. do not change. <input type="checkbox"/> c. are too high. <input type="checkbox"/> d. are too low.</p>
<p>10. annoyed</p>	<p>Annoyed means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. bored. <input type="checkbox"/> b. happy. <input type="checkbox"/> c. angry. <input type="checkbox"/> d. exciting.</p>
<p>11. price tag</p>	<p>Price tags are found...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. on merchandise in shops. <input type="checkbox"/> b. in the sea. <input type="checkbox"/> c. in soups. <input type="checkbox"/> d. on the walls of your home.</p>
<p>12. craftsmen</p>	<p>Which of these are examples of craftsmen?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. engineers and pilots. <input type="checkbox"/> b. teachers. <input type="checkbox"/> c. doctors and dentists. <input type="checkbox"/> d. shoemakers and barbers</p>
<p>13. goldsmiths</p>	<p>Goldsmiths are men who work with...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. wood. <input type="checkbox"/> b. wool. <input type="checkbox"/> c. gold. <input type="checkbox"/> d. brass.</p>
<p>14. demonstrating</p>	<p>Demonstrating means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. thinking about. <input type="checkbox"/> b. discovering. <input type="checkbox"/> c. showing and doing. <input type="checkbox"/> d. looking for.</p>
<p>15. crafts</p>	<p>Which of these is an example of a craft?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. travelling. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Arabic. <input type="checkbox"/> c. carpetmaking. <input type="checkbox"/> d. chemistry.</p>
<p>16. quality Buyers can compare the price and quality of goods very easily.</p>	<p>To judge the quality of something is to judge...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. how big it is. <input type="checkbox"/> b. how well it is made. <input type="checkbox"/> c. how expensive it is. <input type="checkbox"/> d. how long it is.</p>



B Prepare to read the passage silently at home.

Bazaars : The Fascinating Markets of the Muslim World



A perfume Merchant with his Merchandies



Bargaining for a Dagger in Taif

All the big cities of the Middle East and North Africa have their great bazaars or suqs. In Tehran, Isfahan and Shiraz, in Manama, Riyadh and Jeddah, in Beirut, Damascus and Istanbul, in Cairo, San'a

5 Tripoli, Tunis, Rabat, Fez and Marrakesh, the real heart of the town is the busy, exciting bazaar.

Westerners Are Fascinated by Bazaars

10 American and Europeans visiting or working in Middle Eastern and North African cities are fascinated by the bazaars. This is not surprising.

Bazaars are always colourful and often beautiful. For example, the Muttrah

15 *suq* is spread along an Omani bay. It delights your nose with a mixture of smells including seawater, spices and incense. It delights your eyes with a mixture of merchandise from coffee pots to cassettes,

20 from tomatoes to televisions, and so on.

Often, the merchants are more interesting than their merchandise. One Australian writer tells us that a perfume merchant in Cairo's Khan Khalili *suq* was

25 "the size of a camel, but he had hands like a Swiss watchmaker... And in Tripoli there was Azzam abu Majid Hassun. He was twelve years old and already a master engraver." But it is the ways of the bazaars

30 that Westerners find really fascinating. For example, in some Western countries, customers never pick up and handle the goods which are on display. A European greengrocer will become quite angry if you

35 touch his fruits or vegetables. In Middle Eastern bazaars, on the other hand, shoppers are usually free to handle the goods. Many Westerners living in the Middle East are not used to this at first.

40 However, they soon discover that they like "testing" the goods before they buy them.

Probably the biggest difference between Middle Eastern and Western shopping traditions is the bargaining. Every where

45 in the West, stores sell goods at fixed prices. A shopkeeper would be annoyed if you asked him to sell you something at a price lower than the one shown on the price tag. Therefore,



Unit 5 - Lesson 7 & 8

- 50 Westerners do not really understand bargaining and it is a difficult skill for them to learn. Many of them either pay the first price the shopkeeper asks for or just walk away because they think the price is too high.
- 55 However, bargaining is a tradition that makes the suq seem even more foreign-and fascinating - to a Westerner.

Bazaars Have Delighted Foreigners for Centuries

- The Westerner's fascination with bazaars is not new. Bazaars have always delighted foreign visitors. In 1664, for example a young French traveller named (*de Thevenot*) saw a parade of craftsmen from the suq in Aleppo, Syria. He wrote that it included shoemakers actually making sandals as they walked, goldsmiths working gold, tailors, coffee sellers, butchers, gardeners and barbers all demonstrating their crafts.

- 70 Such parades were common in many Middle Eastern cities at that time.

- They were not simply entertainment. They also showed how important commerce and crafts were in the cities. This importance was a result of the spread of Islam. Because the Muslims unified a huge area - and began to make and standardize their own coins - trade increased and so did crafts. In Cairo, for instance, the bazaar offered 450 different crafts and services.

What Is the Same and What Has Changed since Then?

- During this period, too the bazaars began to look the way they do today, with all the workers of one craft grouped together: all the goldsmiths in one area, all the shopmakers in another, all the bakers in another, and so on.

- 90 These groupings certainly make sense. The raw materials needed for each craft can be kept in one area. Buyers can compare price and quality very easily. The job of the inspector also becomes much easier. Finally, because men in the same trade have a lot in common, they enjoy working close to each other.

- 95 The locations of the bazaars also make sense. Most of them are in the centre of the city (or what used to be the centre) so that people can get to them easily. Also, there are natural locations for certain trades. Bookshops and stationers, for example, are most often found around the important mosques. In Marrakesh, the central mosque is actually called the Mosque of the Bookshops because about 400 shops selling books used to be around it.

- Of course, many kinds of shops no longer exist in the bazaars. Many of the crafts themselves have disappeared. Machine printing, for instance, stopped many of the crafts connected with book making in the Middle Ages, especially penmaking, papermaking, calligraphy and inkmaking. However today's bazaars seem to be as big and busy as they were in 1900, when there were 235 crafts in the Damascus suq.

- The reason for this, of course, is the inventiveness and adaptability of the craftsmen of the Middle East. Today, a typewriter repair shop may stand in the place where a penmaker worked two hundred years ago. So, bazaars are still the heart of city life. They are just as colourful, exciting and important today as they were centuries ago when the French traveller de Thevenot saw the craftsmen's parade in Aleppo.



C Now answer these questions about the passage:

1. Give three reasons why Westerners are fascinated by bazaars.
2. What did a young traveller see in Aleppo, in Syria in 1664?
3. Give two reasons why the locations of bazaars make sense.

D Now choose the correct answer:

1. The first paragraph is mainly about...
 - a. bazaars in Saudi cities.
 - b. Muslims cities with great bazaars.
 - c. the Middle East.
 - d. exciting cities of North Africa.
2. At the Muttrah *sug*, you can smell... because the *sug* is close to ...
 - a. seawater... a bay.
 - b. coffee ... several restaurants.
 - c. gas ... a refinery.
 - d. flowers ... a garden.
3. In the Tripoli bazaar, what was unusual about the master engraver?
 - a. He was very old.
 - b. He was the size of a camel.
 - c. He was only twelve years old.
 - d. His hands were very small.
4. Westerners like Middle Eastern bazaars because they can...
 - a. see what they are buying.
 - b. talk to the merchants.
 - c. walk through the shops.
 - d. touch the merchandise.
5. The passage says that Westerners do not understand...
 - a. fixed prices.
 - b. bargaining.
 - c. price tags.
 - d. craft parades.
6. Parades like the one *de Thevenot* saw were...
 - a. very expensive.
 - b. very common.
 - c. very unusual.
 - d. against the law.
7. *De Thevenot* did not see any... in the parade in Aleppo.
 - a. coffee sellers.
 - b. gardeners.
 - c. goldsmiths.
 - d. typewriter repairmen.
8. One reason why trade increased in the early Muslim world was that...
 - a. coins were standardized.
 - b. bazaars became larger.
 - c. there were many parades.
 - d. there were more crafts.
9. The writer mentions the Cairo bazaar because...
 - a. it had so many parades.
 - b. it is the oldest one of all.
 - c. it had so many crafts.
 - d. it no longer exists.
10. In the bazaars, the workers of any one craft (e.g., shoemakers) were usually...
 - a. near the mosque.
 - b. in one shop together.
 - c. in many areas.
 - d. in one area.
11. The writer thinks that the groupings of craftsmen...
 - a. were a good idea.
 - b. were a bad idea.
 - c. helped spread Islam.
 - d. kept prices too high.

HEALTH CARE



Hi, Ahmad
I see you're
having a party.

That's wonderful!
What was wrong
with him?

Yes. My uncle has just
come out of
hospital. So we're
celebrating.

I'm not sure,
really. I think he
had malaria.

Discussion

1. Where has Ahmad's uncle been?
Where is he now?
2. Who works in a hospital, and what happens there?
3. What is malaria?
4. In what ways do sick people get better treatment nowadays than before?



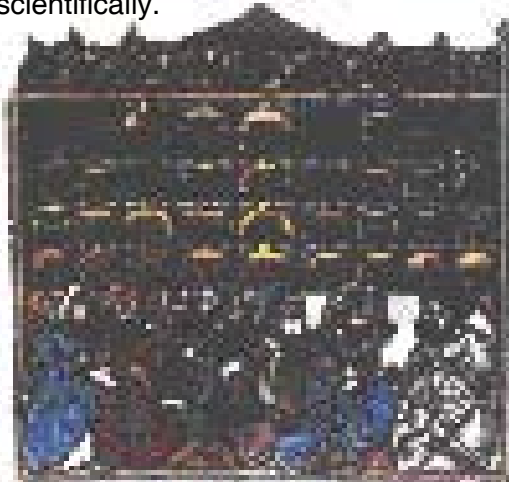


Reading

The Progress of Arab Medicine

- Long ago, before Islam, people's health in Arabia was generally poor. The quality of drinking water was not good and it was scarce. The supply of food was
- 5** irregular. Diseases spread quickly in the hot climate and in the dusty winds. Some of the most common were malaria, smallpox, leprosy and eye diseases like trachoma and glaucoma. Some of them were carried
- 10** by flies and mosquitoes. Local remedies were given to those who were ill, but the remedies often did not work. There were no hospitals. In these conditions, a lot of new-born babies did not survive. Many
- 15** adults did not live long, either.

- As their civilization expanded, the Arabs learned from the old Greek, Persian, Byzantine and Indian cultures. Information and ideas concerning health and medicine
- 20** were translated into Arabic. For the first time, such knowledge was available in a single language. Arab doctors like Ar-Razi and Ibn Sina worked with these ideas scientifically.



The Public Library of Hulwan, near Baghdad in the 13th century AD.



Before Islam, people's health in Arabia was generally poor.



Unit 6 - Lesson 2

They observed people's illnesses. They experimented with new medicines in order to cure people. They kept records of the quantities they used and their effects. They recorded their successes and failures. Their methods are still used today. Also, like today, some of their work was done in hospitals.

The first hospitals were established in the time of the early Arab caliphs. Like hospitals today, they were institutions that were run privately or by the government. Their aims were to improve health, cure diseases and expand medical knowledge. They attracted students from hundreds of miles away because of their lectures and first-class libraries. They achieved the highest standards, especially in Baghdad, Alexandria and Damascus.

Arab medical achievements passed to Europe around the seventeenth century. They were developed further in the West. In the twentieth century, the latest developments have been imported into the Arab world. Once again, Arab medicine and health care are among the best.



A scholar lectures his students in 13th century in Baghdad.



Inside a modern hospital in Saudi Arabia



Reading

A. Find these words in the passage:

What do they refer to?

1. line 4 It _____
2. line 9 them _____
3. line 16 their _____
4. line 25 They _____
5. line 37 Their _____
6. line 46 They _____

B. Are the following statements true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number.

Finally, write T or F in the box. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- Line (s) 8 T 1. Trachoma and glaucoma are eye diseases.

- Line (s) 2. Before Islam, there were only two hospitals in Arabia.

- Line (s) 3. The Arabs got a lot of their medical knowledge from the old Greek, Persian, Byzantine and Indian cultures.

- Line (s) 4. Although Ibn Sina's methods were good, they are no longer used.

- Line (s) 5. Under the early Arab caliphs, hospitals were run only by the government.

- Line (s) 6. European medical achievements passed to Arab countries around the seventeenth century.



Word Study

available (a **vail** able) (*adj*) able to be used, found, bought, etc.

I tried to find that book in the library, but it was not available.

These new cars are available only in white or black.



available in white or black

*You and your friends want to study English together. Tell them when you are available.

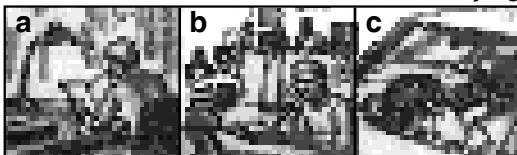
condition (con **di** tion) (*n*) the way something looks or works; the state it is in.

Do not buy this car. It is old and in poor condition.

The ship sank in terrible weather conditions.

*How do you keep your body in good condition?

*Which are the best conditions for studying in?



expand (ex **pan**d) (*v- reg.*)

make or grow larger.

A balloon expands when you blow air into it.

*Can you think of any things that expand when you heat them?



failure (fail ure) (*n*) the opposite of success; not succeeding.

The driver's failure to see the stop sign caused the accident.

fail (*v*) not success; not pass.

If you fail this examination, you will not get a certificate. If you pass it, you will get one.

*Why did the man fail to catch the bus?



failure / fail

generally (gen erally) (*adv*) in general: usually.

The temperature in Jeddah is generally higher than in the Eastern Province.

*Note that the adverb ends in -ally, and the adjective ends in -al. Make the adverbs from these adjectives:

chemical, electrical, educational, final, mechanical, natural, normal, physical, real, seasonal, special, technical.

ill (*adj*) sick; not well.

I was not at school because I was ill.

*Ill cannot be used in front of a noun. Other words like this are: *well, asleep, awake, away.*

illness (ill ness)

I was sorry to hear about your illness. Are you better now?



*Which of these people looks ill?

record (re **cord**) (*v- reg.*) write a description of a fact (or facts) or of something that has happened.

Did you record the name of that gentleman?

record (re **cord**) (*n*)

*What is recorded by these?

a diary, a camera, a dictionary.

a cassette recorder.

scarce (*adj*) rare; difficult to find; not plentiful.

In winter, food is scarce for most animals.

translate (trans **late**) (*v- reg.*) put something said or written into another language.

Teachers sometimes translate difficult words into Arabic so that the class can understand them more easily.

*Trans- at the beginning of a word means across or from one thing to another. What do you do if you...

a. *transfer* a letter from your pocket to your case?

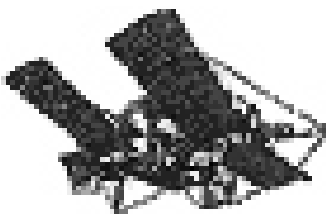
b. *transport* your luggage to the airport in a taxi?

*Why is the oil pipeline from the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia to the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea called the TAP line (Trans-Arabian Pipeline)?



Word Study

Write the correct words.



1. He had a great idea for building an airplane. Unfortunately, it didn't _____.
2. The bus company decided to _____ so they bought 50 more buses.
3. That pupil will _____ the test because he has been absent a lot.
4. The government wants to _____ a clinic for the treatment of glaucoma.
5. Teachers _____ the names of pupils attending their classes.

work
record
establish
fail
expand



6. The view from my room is _____ I can see the sea.
7. I know what is _____ these trousers. They are too short!
8. When we go away on holiday, we _____ take a trip to Asir.
9. There was an article in today's newspaper _____ the cost of food.
10. Alan felt _____ after lunch and had to see a doctor.

wrong with
generally
wonderfull
ill
concerning



11. A _____ air ticket costs much more than a regular one.
12. After the football match, the crowd came _____ the stadium.
13. Medicine is made _____ nowadays.
14. In the desert, water is often _____.
15. You have to pay for operations if you have them done _____.

scientifically
privately
scarce
out of
first-class



Unit 6 - Lesson 3



16. At universities, students attend _____ to learn from their teachers.
17. Recently, there have been many _____ in industry.
18. Schools are _____ of education.
19. People invite friends to their _____ to enjoy themselves.
20. The weather _____ were so bad that the plane could not take off.

lectures
parties
developments
institutions
conditions



21. Our _____ will be one week old tomorrow.
22. Our car is still in the garage. The mechanic has made no _____.
23. These plastic toys break very easily. They are poor _____.
24. People like to talk about their success and not about their _____.
25. Ahmad soon got better after his _____.

illness
baby
progress
quality
failure



Grammar

Connectors : and / too / also / either

and

1

The word **and** can join...

- a subject to a subject,
- an adverb to an adverb,
- a phrase to a phrase,
- or a clause to a clause



You and *I* are friends.

Speak *loudly* and *clearly*.

They went *in the house* and *up the stairs*.

They came and *we all watched TV*.

Look at these sentences. What does **and** join?

- a. The quality of drinking water was not good and it was scarce.
- b. Diseases spread quickly in the hot climate and in the dusty winds.
- c. Flies and mosquitoes carry diseases.

too

2

you can also join ideas with the word **too**. You need two sentences. The word **too** usually comes at the end of the second sentence.

- a. The quality of drinking water was poor. It was scarce, **too**.
- b. People's health was poor. Diseases spread quickly, **too**.
- c. There were lectures at hospitals. There were first-class libraries, **too**.

also

3

Instead of **too**, you can **also**.

Also can come at the beginning of a sentence.

The word **also** can also come between the subject and the verb.



The doctors observed people's illnesses.
They experimented with new medicines, **also**.



The doctors observed people's illnesses.
Also, they experimented with new medicines.
The doctors observed people's illnesses.



They **also** experimented with new medicines.

not . . . either

4

You can add a negative idea to another negative idea with **either**. It goes at the end of the second idea.

- a. There was not much water. Its quality was **not** good, **either**.
- b. Local remedies did not work. There were **not** any hospital, **either**.
- c. A lot of babies did not survive. Many adults did **not** live long, **either**.

5


Join the following sentences in different ways using (and, too, also {not} either). Make all the necessary changes.

1. Umar has a beard. Hamad has a beard.
2. Khalid has a moustache. Ahmed has a moustache.
3. The woman boiled some eggs. The woman fried some potatoes.
4. The writer describes the most famous people. The writer describes the most powerful people.



Writing

Writing from Notes

Read the notes below. Then write four paragraphs to describe the hospital. Start each paragraph where you see an arrow like this () in the notes.

 *The King Faisal Specialist Hospital
in Riyadh*

area : 1 million square metres

started : 1971 by king Faisal

run by : Saudi government

for : the people of Saudi Arabia

 *main building : established 1975*

by : King Khaled

beds : 362

types of rooms : private

decoration : fountains, pools, plants

equipment : most modern medical

technology : computer

aim : to fight cancer

 *expansion building : opened 1985*

by : King Fahd

area : 42,000 square metres

purpose : out-patients

 *1985 visits : 10,000 in-patients, 240,000 out-patients*

staff : 3,000 (multinational)



Revision

More Connectors

Do you remember the connectors in lesson 4? **and / too / also / either**
Here are two more : **or / but**

1

or

Like **and**, **or** joins words, phrases or clauses.
Does **or** connect words, phrases or clauses in the sentences below?

A

1. You can go by car **or** taxi.
2. You can go by car **or** by taxi.
3. You can go by car **or** you can go by taxi.
4. When you go to a new school **or** university, you must register.
5. Many sports are played by getting a ball over a net **or** into a goal.

B

- Make these pairs of sentences into single sentences by using **or**:
1. A tourist is a person who goes sight-seeing. A tourist is a person who goes touring.
 2. In Europe, dinner guests arrive on time. In Europe, dinner guests arrive a few minutes late.
 3. You can eat some food with your fork. You can eat some food with your hands.
 4. You can put in a comma. You can leave it out.

2

but

Look at these sentences. Does **but** join words, phrases or clauses?

A

1. This man is very late, **but** he can still eat.
2. The food was good **but** cheap.
3. Some activities look easy, **but** they are really quite difficult.



B

Make these pairs of sentences into single sentences by using **but**.

1. *Yasser is tall. Ahmad is taller than Yasser.*
2. *Stone is natural. Steel is man-made.*
3. *We take tests every month. The most important ones are at the end of term.*
4. *Make more sentences like this one. Use different words.*
5. *In the U.S.A., children must go to school from the age of six to sixteen. Most stay until they are eighteen.*

3

Connect the following sentences with the correct words.

Use these connectors:

and also too or but either

Example:

Ahmed wanted to travel to India. He could not get a visa. (but)

Ahmed wanted to travel to India but he could not get a visa.

1. The drinking water was not good. It was scarce. (too)
2. There were diseases like leprosy. Many people had eye diseases. (also)
3. The civilization expanded. The Arabs learned from other cultures. (and)
4. They could read about medicine in Greek. They could read about it in Persian. (or)
5. The descriptions were written in a foreign language. They were translated into Arabic. (but)
6. There were no hospitals. There were no scientific cures. (either)

Now choose your own connecting word for each sentence:

7. The doctors observed people's illnesses. They experimented with new drugs.
8. A student could study in Baghdad. A student could study in Damascus.
9. Talal has not a bad disease. He has not been in hospital.
10. Nowadays, doctors can cure a lot of diseases. They cannot cure them all.



Improvements in Health Care

A Try guessing the meanings of these words.

These new words are from *Improvements in Health Care*. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

<p>1. predict Nowadays, a baby can expect to live to seventy. Some experts predict that, in the near future, that figure will be 120.</p>	<p>People predict by... things about the ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. knowing ... past. <input type="checkbox"/> b. thinking ... present. <input type="checkbox"/> c. saying ... future. <input type="checkbox"/> d. fearing ... future.</p>
<p>2. research The dictionary defines research as a <i>careful (usually scientific) study to find out facts and information</i>.</p>	<p>Which of these men does a lot of research?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a greengrocer. <input type="checkbox"/> b. a mechanic. <input type="checkbox"/> c. a scientist. <input type="checkbox"/> d. a farmer.</p>
<p>3. take Take the example of heart attacks. Researchers have noticed that people who live in Western countries suffer more from heart attacks...</p>	<p>In the example to the left, take means...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. remove. <input type="checkbox"/> b. carry. <input type="checkbox"/> c. think about. <input type="checkbox"/> d. eat or drink.</p>
<p>4. prescription</p>	<p>The public can buy some medicines over the counter. For others, a doctor's prescription is needed. That means that it is important for the patient to take the medicine as the doctor has prescribed it.</p> <p>You should take a doctor's prescription to ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. a pharmacy. <input type="checkbox"/> b. a hospital. <input type="checkbox"/> c. a nurse. <input type="checkbox"/> d. another doctor.</p>
<p>5. prescribe</p>	<p>Doctors prescribe ... for their ... to take.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. accidents ... staffs. <input type="checkbox"/> b. diseases ... patients. <input type="checkbox"/> c. medicines ... patients. <input type="checkbox"/> d. illnesses ... nurses.</p>
<p>6. drugs</p>	<p>In addition to drugs that cure diseases, there are now vaccines that protect our bodies.</p> <p>Another name for drugs is ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. medicines. <input type="checkbox"/> b. diseases. <input type="checkbox"/> c. operation. <input type="checkbox"/> d. patients. <input type="checkbox"/> e. doctors.</p>
<p>7. vaccines</p>	<p>They stop us getting diseases. The smallpox vaccine is a good example.</p> <p>The purpose of vaccines is to ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. treat sick people. <input type="checkbox"/> b. help doctors during operations. <input type="checkbox"/> c. spread information about disease. <input type="checkbox"/> d. stop us getting disease.</p>



Unit 6 - Lesson 7 & 8

<p>8. vaccinated Today, smallpox is a rare disease because most of the world's population has been vaccinated against it.</p>		<p>When people are vaccinated they receive...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. smallpox. <input type="checkbox"/> b. the disease. <input type="checkbox"/> c. the vaccine. <input type="checkbox"/> d. the prescription.</p>
<p>9. surgery</p>	<p>Conditions have also changed greatly for patients in hospitals. Take surgery, for example. A surgeon is a doctor who treats injuries or diseases by performing operations. He often has to cut into a patient's body. A hundred and fifty years ago, surgeons had to do this without any anesthetics. Patient was held down by several strong assistants. After the surgeon had started, the patient was not able to stop the operation. The patient remained awake all the time and felt all the pain.</p>	<p>During surgery, a doctor ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. does careful research. <input type="checkbox"/> b. cuts into a patient's body. <input type="checkbox"/> c. prescribes medicines. <input type="checkbox"/> e. discusses the patient's illness with him.</p>
<p>10. surgeon</p>		<p>Surgeons are doctors who ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. hold down patients. <input type="checkbox"/> b. perform operations. <input type="checkbox"/> c. help patients sleep. <input type="checkbox"/> d. teach in medical schools.</p>
<p>11. anesthetics</p>		<p>Anesthetics allow patients to ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. pay for surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> b. stop the surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> c. stay awake during surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> d. sleep during surgery.</p>
<p>12. remained</p>		<p>In the last sentence to the left, remained means ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. was not. <input type="checkbox"/> b. stayed. <input type="checkbox"/> c. believed. <input type="checkbox"/> d. enjoyed.</p>
<p>13. medication</p>		<p>A medication is a kind of ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. disease. <input type="checkbox"/> b. illness. <input type="checkbox"/> c. operation. <input type="checkbox"/> d. drug.</p>
<p>14. anesthetized</p>		<p>The patient is anesthetized so that he will ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. understand his illness. <input type="checkbox"/> b. feel no pain. <input type="checkbox"/> c. be able to watch the surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> d. take his medicine.</p>
<p>15. anesthetist</p>		<p>The anesthetist is the man who ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. performs the surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> b. gives the anesthetic to the patient. <input type="checkbox"/> c. stays with the patient after surgery. <input type="checkbox"/> d. manages the nurses.</p>
<p>16. antiseptics But in 1869 antiseptics were discovered. Antiseptics kill bacteria outside the body and protect it from infection.</p>		<p>Antiseptics ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. relax the patient before an operation. <input type="checkbox"/> b. cure diseases such as smallpox. <input type="checkbox"/> c. kill bacteria outside the body. <input type="checkbox"/> d. help patients sleep during surgery.</p>



B Prepare to read the passage silently at home.

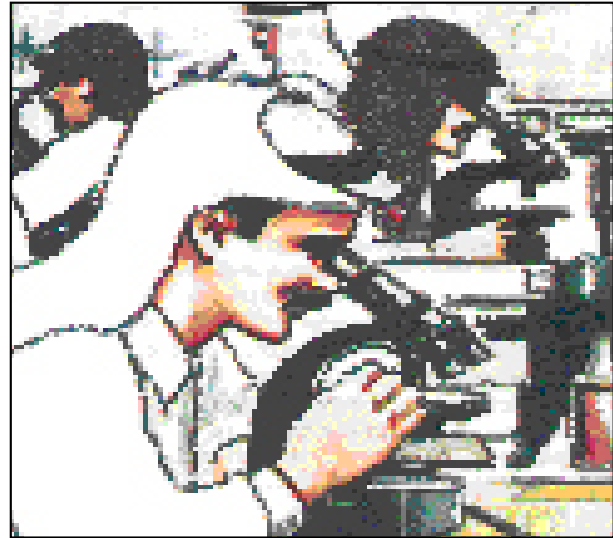
Improvements in Health Care

Longer Lives

- Most people would like to enjoy a long and healthy life. In many countries, there is more chance of doing that now than in the past. Until recently, many babies died at birth. For thousands of years, the life expectancy of new generations grew very little. Ninety years ago, a new-born baby could expect to live to be about forty-five. Nowadays, it can expect to live to seventy.
- 5 Some experts predict that, in the near future, that figure will be 120. Each generation now has the chance to live longer and more healthy than before. What are the reasons for these changes? Will they continue?
- 15 The dictionary defines research as a *careful (usually scientific) study to find out facts and information*. Many changes in health care have happened because of research. Medical researchers ask such questions as: *Why do some people live longer than others? What causes diseases? How can diseases such as cancer be cured?* After asking the questions, they look for the answers. They
- 20 may look closely at groups of people. For instance, they may try to find out what makes one group different from another.

Health and Personal Habits

- Take the example of heart attacks. Researchers have noticed that people
- 30 who live in Western countries suffer



- more from heart attacks than people in countries of the Far East. In America, for example, heart disease has recently killed more people who were around forty or fifty years old than any other disease.
- 35 In Japan, very few people of this age have heart problems. Researchers asked a number of questions, like: *Why is this? Are people made differently in different parts of the world?* In order to look for the answer, they studied different groups of people. They studied the habits of those groups which had more heart attacks and those which had fewer. After a lot of
- 40 research, they found out that such things as smoking, diet and exercise affect people's hearts. People who smoke, eat fatty foods and do no exercise are more likely to have heart attacks than others. More Westerners
- 45 than Japanese have these habits. The researchers also found that some Japanese who had become American citizens developed these habits and began to suffer from more heart attacks.
- 50



Unit 6 - Lesson 7 & 8

- 55 Researchers have concluded that such personal habits affect human bodies in the same way all over the world. We can all learn from this. If we have habits that endanger our health, we can change them.

Modern Medicines and Vaccines

- 60 Research has also helped to produce better medicines. Before a medicine is available at a pharmacy, it is tested to make sure that it works and is safe. Tests are usually done on animals before the
- 65 medicine is tried on humans. The public can buy some medicines over the counter. For others, a doctor's prescription is needed. That means that it is important for the patient to take the medicine as the doctor
- 70 has prescribed it. Too much might be dangerous. Too little might not work. In addition to drugs that cure diseases, there are now vaccines that protect our bodies. They stop us getting diseases. The smallpox
- 75 vaccine is a good example. Smallpox is a disease that used to kill hundreds of thousands of people all over the world. There was no cure for it. Today, it is a rare disease because most of the world's
- 80 population has been vaccinated against it.

Operations in Hospital

- Conditions have also changed greatly for patients in hospitals. Take surgery, for example. A surgeon is a doctor who treats injuries or diseases by performing
- 85 operations. He often has to cut into a patient's body. A hundred and fifty years ago, surgeons had to do this without any anesthetics. Patients were held down
- 90 by several strong assistants. After the surgeon had started, the patient was not able to stop the operation.



The patient remained awake all the time and felt all the pain. You can imagine how people feared operations in those days.

- 95 Nowadays it is not like that at all. Before an operation, a patient receives medication to relax him. Then he is either put to sleep or part of his body is anesthetized. During the operation, a
- 100 specially trained anesthetist makes sure that he feels no pain and he is in no danger. The pain he feels after the operation can be controlled with drugs as well.

The Danger from Infection

- 105 In the old days, many patients died after an operation in hospital. The biggest danger was not the operation itself.



It was infection of the wound. This started either before or after the operation when harmful bacteria entered the patient's body. In fact, most patients that had operations in those days died from infection. But in 1869 antiseptics were discovered. Antiseptics kill bacteria outside the body and protect it from infection. Deaths from operations were reduced to less than half. To reduce infection further, surgeons now wash their hands thoroughly. They put on special gloves and wear sterile clothes. They work with masks over their mouths and noses. In addition, the whole hospital staff keeps high standards of cleanliness and hygiene. But the most important recent event in the fight against infection was the discovery of penicillin in 1928. It is called an antibiotic. Oth-

110

115

120

125



When someone has a bacterial infection, and antibiotic is usually injected directly into the person's bloodstream. Antibiotics kill the bacteria there. Thus, they have saved the lives of many people.

130

The Future

So, a new-born baby will enjoy better health care than in the old days. First, he is born into the clean environment of a hospital. Then he is vaccinated against a number of diseases that possibly killed his ancestors. After that, he is able to choose a life-style that keeps him healthy. Later, if he gets sick, there is most probably some medicine to cure his illness. In this way, his chances of enjoying a long and healthy life are better than ever before.

140

Practice Test

- This test has five parts:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Reading (20 questions) | 3. Grammar (20 questions) |
| 2. Word study (5 questions) | 4. Vocabulary (10 questions) |
| | 5. Writing |

1. Reading

A. On the next page, read the title of the reading passage. Also read the title of each section and look at the picture. Then write the correct letter in each box to answer these questions:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Look at the map. It shows ... | a. all of South America.
b. the whole of the U.S.A.
c. the Caribbean region.
d. the Muslim countries in the Caribbean. | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Look at the section titles. Which section will tell you the total number of people in Caribbean countries, not just the Muslims? | a. How Many Muslims Are There?
b. Are They a Large Part of The Population?
c. Mosques.
d. Where Do Caribbean Muslim Come from? | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Now read the passage quickly for the first time. Do not worry about new words yet. Then, answer this question:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1. If you had to choose another title for the whole passage, which of these would be the best? | a. Mosques in the Caribbean.
b. A Study of the Population of the Caribbean.
c. The Origin of Muslims in the Caribbean.
d. The Caribbean and Islam. | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|---|----------------------------|

C. Questions below are about some new words in the passage. Read them first. Then, read the passage again and look for the answers. (At the same time, underline any other words you do not know.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1. a <i>nation</i> (line 10) is ... | a. a country.
c. a group of islands. | b. a mosque.
d. a group of houses. | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <i>in origin</i> (line 32) means ... | a. where they started.
c. in India. | b. where they work.
d. not African. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <i>slaves</i> (line 35) means ... | a. men who are free.
c. men who are not free. | b. men who are Muslim.
d. men who are not Indian. | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <i>the Dutch</i> (line 37) are ... | a. a European country.
c. a Caribbean country. | b. a European people.
d. a Caribbean people. | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. a <i>plantation</i> (line 38) is like. | a. bag.
c. a country. | b. a mosque.
d. a field. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Muslims in the Caribbean



Mosques

How Many Muslims Are There?

Nearly 400,000 Muslims live in the nations of the Caribbean. Many of them are on the islands of Puerto Rico, Barbados, Jamaica, the United States Virgin Island, Grenada and Dominica. There are 2,500 Muslim on Puerto Rico, 1,200 on Barbados, 1,000 on Jamaica, 1,000 on the U.S. Virgin Islands, 500 on Grenada and 200 on Dominica. However, the largest groups live in Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago (two islands but one nation) and Guyana. Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago are each estimated to have around 100,000 believers, and Guyana is home to about 120,000 Muslims.

Are They a Large Part of the Population?

Muslims make up only eight percent of the 1.2 million population of Trinidad and Tobago and nearly fifteen percent of Guyana's estimated population of 800,000. However, in Suriname twenty-five percent of the population of 400,000 is Muslim, the highest percentage of Muslims in any country in the western world.

There are many mosques in the different countries of the region. Suriname has 150, and Guyana has 133 altogether. The tiny island of Trinidad has 85. This is the largest number of mosques per person in any country in the west. Included in the 85 Trinidadian mosques is one especially beautiful one: the Jinnah Memorial Mosque, named after Pakistan's first President.

Where Do Caribbean Muslims Come from?

The majority of Caribbean Muslims are Indian in origin: their grandparents or great grandparents came from India. However, the first Muslims to come to the Caribbean were not Indian but African. They were slaves who had been taken from Africa by the British and the Dutch (from Holland) to work in the Caribbean sugar plantations. The Indians were free men and so they were able to keep in contact with their home in India. The Africans, because they were slaves, were not able to do this. Today, Indian Muslims outnumber African Muslims 20 to one in the region, but anymore Caribbean Africans are turning to Islam because they realize that their forefathers were Muslim.

Word Study

believer (b lieve er) (n) a person who believes.
He is a believer in Islam.

Caribbean (Carib be an) (n and adj) a sea and an area in the North Atlantic surrounded by the coasts of Central and South America.
There are many islands in the Caribbean including Jamaica and Barbados.

THE CARIBBEAN



contact (con tact) (n) meeting, coming together, communication, touching.
We have a lot of contact with foreigners in the Eastern Province.

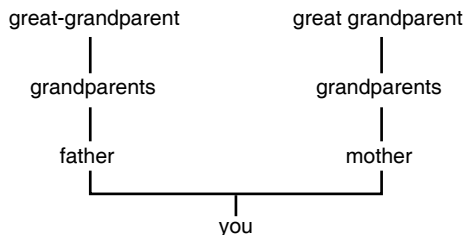
keep in contact with (v. phr.) to keep in communication with; to continue to share information and news with someone over a long time.

He lived abroad for twenty years but he still kept in contact with his old school friends.

forefather (fore father) (n) people in your family long ago.

One of his forefathers came to Saudi Arabia on the Hajj one hundred years ago and stayed here.

great-grandparent (great-grand parent) (n) your grandfather's or grandmother's parent.
Although his family lives in Dammam, his great-grandparents used to live in Jubail. His grandfather moved to Dammam because of his work.



majority (ma jor ity) (n) the greater number, the larger part.

The majority of people in Saudi Arabia live in towns and village near the coast.

make up (v-irreg: **made up-made up**)

1. to create stories.

He said he got 100% in the exam but he did not. He made it up.

2. to put together.

My mother made up some lunch and we went on a picnic.

3. to be part of.

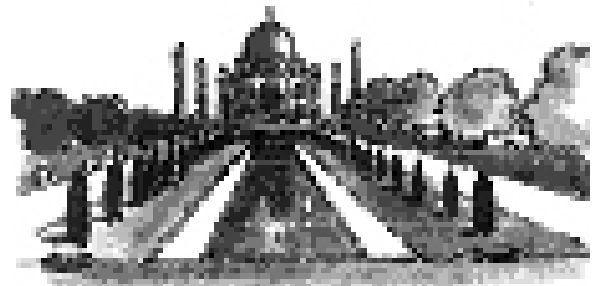
Desert areas make up a large part of central arabia.

4. to become friends again.

After they fought, they made up and became good friends again.

memorial (me mor ial) (n) something (usually a building or a structure) to remind people of a person or an event.

The Taj Mahal in India was built by Shah Jahan as a memorial to his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.



The Taj Mahal

president (pres ident) (n) the man who rules a republic.

George Washington was the first President of the United States.

outnumber (out num ber) (v- reg.) be more than.

Pupils always outnumber the teachers in class.

turn to (turn to) (v- reg.) to go to for comfort or help.

When he had an accident, Ahmad turned to his family for help.

Practice Test

D. Now use the Word Study to answer questions 9-13:

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 9. Between 12 and 236 AH, many non-Muslims became ... | a. Trinidadians.
c. believers. | b. slaves.
c. forefathers | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. A... is a place which reminds you of a person or of an event. | a. memorial
c. Jinnah | b. nation
d. majority | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. The ... of people in Trinidad and Tobago are not Muslim. | a. nation
c. slaves. | b. majority
d. indians | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. The ... of many people in Saudi Arabia came to Makkah for the Hajj and stayed. | a. presidents
c. forefathers | b. believers
d. slaves | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. The engineers in the desert used a radio to ... their headquarters in Dhahran. | a. turn to
c. make up | b. outnumbers
d. keep in contact with | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> |

E. The following questions are about the information in the passage. Read the passage again and try to answer them.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| 14. Which of the following is not an island? | a. Barbados.
b. Grenada.
c. Tobago.
d. Suriname. | | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Which Caribbean country has the biggest number of Muslims? | a. Puerto Rico.
b. Suriname.
c. Trinidad and Tobago.
d. Guyana. | | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. What is the percentage of Muslims in Trinidad and Tobago? | a. 85%.
b. 8%.
c. 25%.
d. 15%. | | 16. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. The Jinnah Memorial Mosque is in... | a. Pakistan.
b. Guyana.
c. Trinidad.
d. Tobago. | | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Most Muslims in the Caribbean today originally come from... | a. India.
b. Africa.
c. Britain.
d. Holland. | | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. <i>their</i> (line 32) refers to... | a. most Caribbean Muslims.
b. grandparents.
c. great-grandparents.
d. african Caribbeans. | | 19. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Today, a lot of African Caribbeans are becoming Muslims because... | a. they were not able to keep in contact with their home in Africa.
b. their forefathers were slaves.
c. the majority of Caribbean Muslims are Indian in origin.
d. their grandparents or great-grandparents were Muslim. | | 20. <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Word Study-General Questions.

Write the correct letter in each box:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. a, b, c, and d on the right are the guide words from the tops of different Word Study pages. On which page will you find the word <i>emir</i> ? | a. emaciate / embryo
b. emboss / empty
c. dust / embellish
d. emaciate / embroil | 1. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. On the right you will find more guide words from the tops of different Word Study Pages. On which page will you find the word <i>pillow</i> ? | a. pine / quack
b. pike / pink
c. pile / pilgrim
d. pilot / pip | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Find the word majority on the Word Study page in this test. Which part of <i>majority</i> must you say the most loudly? | a. The first.
b. The second.
c. The third. | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Find the verb <i>make up</i> on the Word Study page in this test. Which of these four meanings does the verb <i>make up</i> have in the reading passage (line 15)? | a. The first.
b. The second.
c. The third.
d. The fourth. | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Look at the Word Study page in this test again. How many of the words can be both nouns and adjectives? | a. Twelve.
b. Eight.
c. Four.
d. One. | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Grammar

A. Rewrite these sentences for the expected answer 'Yes'.

Example: Is Hamad coming out of hospital today? (Yes, he is.)

▶ *Hamad is coming out of hospital today. isn't he?*

1. Are those engineers looking for oil?

Those engineers

2. Did the match take place yesterday?



Practice Test

3. Does water contain hydrogen?

4. Has the number of supermarkets increased?

5. Will the mail become more efficient in the future?

B. Rewrite these sentences using the passive.

Example : Scientists can find oil under the earth's surface.

▶ *Oil can be found under the earth's surface (by scientists).*

6. The post office must process a lot of mail.

7. They may shut the shop early.

8. you might find food from the Far East in that supermarket.

9. People can use butane for cooking.

10. We should look at the answers carefully.

**C. Choose the correct answers:**

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|
| 11. ... wood and metal are very different, they are both used for building. | a. So that
c. Also | b. Although
d. Too | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. He gets up early so that he... to the fish market. | a. went
c. can go | b. did not go
d. had gone | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. That place is a... | a. date farm
c. farm's date | b. date's farm
d. farm date | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. China... linked to the Middle East by sea for many centuries. Now and in the future, there will be road and air links, too. | a. had been
c. has been | b. will be
d. is | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. This disease... by doctors for a long time but they still have not found a cure for it. | a. had observed
c. was observing | b. has been observing
d. has been observed | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. A new service... by the Saudi post office is electronic mail. | a. offering
c. offered | b. which offers
d. who offers | 16. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Do you know... supermarkets are here to stay? | a. when
c. they | b. who
d. if | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. He tried to do it... unfortunately he was not successful. | a. and
c. so | b. but
d. also | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Would you mind... the window? | a. open
c. to open | b. opening
d. opened | 19. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. John "I shop in a supermarket."
John said he... | a. will shop in a supermarket.
b. has shopped in a supermarket.
c. had shopped in a supermarket.
d. shopped in a supermarket. | | 20. <input type="checkbox"/> |

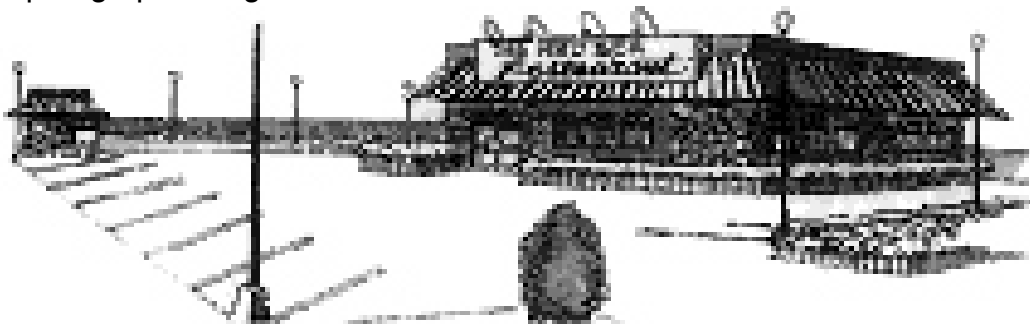
4. Vocabulary

Write the correct letter in each box:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I saw the... for that new car on television.
It made we want to buy one. | a. condition.
c. trachoma. | b. origin.
d. advertisement. | 1. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. This club is... There are people here from
all over the world. | a. likely.
c. wealthy. | b. domestic.
d. international. | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ... is meat which comes from an older cow. | a. Beef.
c. Lamb. | b. Veal.
d. Bull. | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The moon is too... to see clearly without a
telescope. | a. free.
c. scarce. | b. distant.
d. pure. | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. If you do not switch the electricity on, the
TV cannot... | a. work.
c. total. | b. process.
d. sort. | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. In the old days, people... from diseases
more than today. | a. stuck.
c. existed. | b. managed.
d. suffered. | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The ship... when it hit a sharp rock just
under the surface of the water. | a. shut.
c. sank. | b. bowed.
d. failed. | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Who is ... putting the food on the shelves
in a supermarket.? | a. close to.
c. in common. | b. responsible for.
d. previous. | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The opposite of ... is exit. | a. entrance.
c. drawer. | b. calligraphy.
d. staff. | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Many diseases which used to kill people, ... malaria
smallpox and leprosy, have now disappeared. | a. although.
c. therefore. | b. such as.
d. likely. | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Writing

Use the information in the table on the next page to write a description of the restaurant.
Write one paragraph and give it a title.



accept (ac cept) (v-reg.) take something that is offered.
The gold medal winner looked very happy as he accepted his award.



accept

achievement (a chieve ment) (n) something that has been done successfully.
Finding oil for the first time in Saudi Arabia was a great achievement.

actually (act ually) (adj) really.
We have been trying to leave for half an hour, but we are actually going to leave now.

adaptability (adapta bil ity) (n) the ability to change when change is necessary.
This company has grown very large during the last twenty years, mainly because of its adaptability to a changing world.

advise (ad vise) (v-reg.) suggest to a person what he should do.
I advice you to keep your money in a safe place when you travel.

Advice (ad vice) (n) suggestions given to a person telling him what he should do.

African (Af rican) (adj) from Africa; belonging to Africa.

allow (al low) (v-reg.) give permission.
They did not allow Youssef to enter the Olympics because he was only three years old.



allow

among (a mong) (prep) in the middle of; surrounded by.

He is from France, but he used to live among Arabs in North Africa.

aspirin (as pirin) (n) a kind of medicine that stops headaches.

You usually buy 20 or 50 aspirins in a small box from a chemist. You should only take two of them for your headache.

at all (at all) (prep + pron) (usually used with *no*, *not* or *without*) in any way.

I'm not interested at all.

He did not take part in the Games at all.

Baalbek (Baal bek) (n) a city in Lebanon.

bacteria (bac ter ia) (n) very small creatures which we can only see through a microscope. They are found in rotting food, in the air, in water and in our bodies. Some of them cause disease.
Ali's ear infection was caused by bacteria in the water of the swimming-pool.

ban (v-reg.) not let someone do something.

Smoking is banned in many buildings.

bay (n) an area of water partly surrounded by land along a coastline.

Fishing ships often enter this bay because there are lots of fish in it.

bit (n) A bit is at the lower end of a drill. It cuts into the material (e.g., rock, wood, etc.) that you are drilling into.

If you want to make a smaller hole in the wood, you must use a smaller bit.

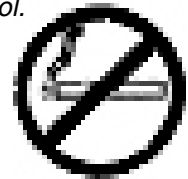


bit

boast (v) speak too highly of the things one has done or can do, etc.

Abdul-Rahman boasted that his new car was the fastest and most expensive one in town.

bone (n) a hard, white substance in the body. Bones hold the body together.



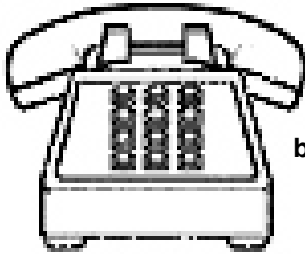
banned



button / directly

button (**but ton**) (*n*) a small piece of metal or plastic which you can push to operate a machine or other electrical device.

A telephone has at least twelve buttons.



buttons

captain (**cap tain**) (*n*) the leader of a team or a person in control of a ship or airplane.

The captain of our football team thinks we can win the next game.

Captain Mattar is flying a 747 from Riyadh to Jeddah this morning.

caravan (**ca ravan**) (*n*) people travelling together a long way on camels.

The great caravan travelled along routes where they could find water.

cause (*n*) something which has a result.

The cause of the fire was carelessness.

Cause (*v-reg.*) to make something happen.

Two children caused the fire.

celebrate (**cel ebrate**) (*v- reg.*) meet with friends, often for a meal, to enjoy oneself and have fun on a special occasion.

They celebrated their graduation yesterday.



celebrating

century (**cen tury**) (*n*) A century is one hundred years.

The hundred years between 601 AD and 700 AD are called the seventh century.

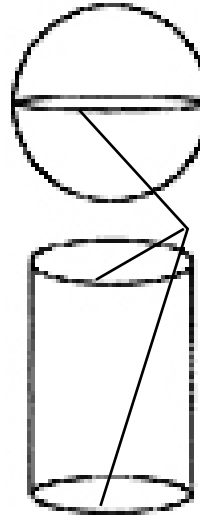
Christian (**Chris tian**) (*n*) a person who believes in Jesus Christ.

During the Crusades, European Christians tried to capture Palestine from the Muslims.

circumference (**cir cum ference**) (*n*)

a measurement of length around the edge of a circle or sphere (e.g., the earth).

Al-Biruni used mathematics to calculate the circumference of the earth.



the circumference

civilization (**civili za tion**) (*n*) Millions of people who have the same customs and live in the same part of the world for hundreds of years are called a civilization.

The Egyptians had a great civilization that lasted for many centuries.

common (**com mon**) (*adj*) usual; frequent.

Storms are common in the North Atlantic Ocean.

conclude (**con clude**) (*v- reg.*) come to believe.

After waiting for two hours, we concluded that you were not coming.

Crusades (**Cru sades**) (*n*) a series of military efforts by European countries to capture Jerusalem and Palestine from the Muslims (from the 12th to 14th centuries).

Delhi (**Del hi**) (*n*) the capital city of India.

destination (**desti na tion**) (*n*) the place that some one or something is going to.

The plane takes off at 1 a.m. Its destination is Delhi.

directly (**di rect ly**) (*adv*) by the shortest route; without stopping.

distance / hide

distance (**dis** tance) (*n*) a measurement of the length of space between things.

What is the distance from Riyadh to Jeddah?

What is the distance from point A to Point B?

A * _____ * **B**

dive (*v-reg.*) jump into water with your head and arms first.

He dived into the river to rescue the child.

duty (**du** ty) (*n*) what a person ought to do or must do.

The duty of a postman is to deliver letters and parcels.

eventually (**e ven** tually) (*adv*) at last; in the end.

He smoked so much that eventually he got a disease of the lungs.

exhibit (**exh ib** it) (*n*) an exhibition.

exist (**ex ist**) (*v-reg.*) stay alive; continue to live or be.

Many of our old customs still exist, while others have disappeared.

experience (**ex per** ience) (*n*) anything which you do or feel; anything which happens to you.

As you become older, you have more and more experience.

Visiting London was a very interesting experience.

experiment (**ex per** iment) (*n*) a test done in order to find out if an idea is correct, if a machine works, etc.

Mr. Al-Nasser is a chemist. In his laboratory, he does chemical experiments.

fascinate (**fas** cinate) (*v-reg.*) be extremely interesting to someone.

The children were fascinated by all the toys in the market.

fascinating (**fas** cinating) (*adj*) extremely interesting.

I read that book last year and I thought it was fascinating.

fascination (**fasci na** tion) (*n*) being extremely interested in something.

Ali has a fascination with wild birds.

form (*n*) kind; type; variety.

There are thousands of forms of marine life in the Mediterranean.

form (*v-reg.*) make

I planted the flowers to form a circle.

fortunately (**for** tunately) (*adv*) The adverb *fortunately* means that something good happens after something bad.

Ali could not find his key. Fortunately, his brother had a house key with him.

handle (**han** dle) (*v-reg.*) control, manage or deal with.

This new supermarket can handle thousands of customers everyday.

harmful (**harm** ful) (*adj*) causing pain, injury or disease.

Do not look directly at the sun. Its rays can be harmful to your eyes.

hide (*v-irreg* : **hid-hidden**) put something where it will be difficult to find.

Why is this dog hiding his bone?



hold down / Mamluk

hold down (hold down)

(v-irreg; **held-held**) keep a person lying down; stop a person getting up.
Two policemen held the thief down.



They held him down.

hygiene (hy giene) (n) rules (or habits) of cleanliness and health.

We do not want to eat in that restaurant because they do not have very high standards of hygiene in their kitchen.

impressed (im pressed) (adj) having a very good opinion of something or someone.

His father was very impressed with the results of his exam.
We were impressed by the great size of the Egyptian pyramids.

inaccurate (in ac curate) (adj) not exact; wrong.

We must have this watch repaired; it is very inaccurate.
Our library includes several English dictionaries.

infection (in fec tion) (n) a growth of bacteria in the body, causing sickness or disease.

He caught an ear infection from the water in the swimming-pool.

inject (in ject) (v-reg.) force a liquid (e.g., an antibiotic) into a person's body using a needle.

The nurse injected the vaccine into his blood.



inject

injure (in jure) (v-reg.) hurt.

He injured his arm when he fell off the roof.
The two men were injured in the car crash.

injury (in jury) (n) damage (to the body).
Several people were hurt in the accident, but only one of them had a serious injury.

ink (n) a black or coloured substance used for writing or printing.

You can sign your name in blue or black ink, but you should not use red ink.

inventiveness (in vent iveness) (n) the ability to think of new products, new ways of doing things, selling things, etc.

Fahad's inventiveness helped him find solutions to many of his company's problems.

Irishman (I rishman) (n) a man from Ireland, an island west of Britain.

irrigation (irri ga tion) (n) supplying water to the land to help grow crops.

Egypt has a great irrigation project in the Nile River valley.

island (is land) (n) a piece of land surrounded by water.

Bahrain is an island in the Arabian Gulf.

Jew (n) a person whose ancestors were part of the old nation of Israel.

Jews live all over the world. There is a very large population of Jews in New York City, and many others live in Palestine.

linked (adj) connected.

The cities of Saudi Arabia are linked by modern highways.

luxury (lux ury) (n) something very comfortable and very expensive.

magnet (mag net) (n) a piece of iron (or of some other metals) which can attract other pieces of iron (etc.)

Fred spilled some pins on the floor. He used a magnet to pick them up.

make sense (v phrase -irreg.) be a good idea; work well.



a magnet

jameel explained his plan to us. We all thought it made sense, so we accepted it.

Mamluk (Mam luk) (n + adj) The Mamluks were rulers of Egypt from 1250 to 1517 AD.

march / province

march (n) people all walking together in the way soldiers do.
The soldiers marched for twenty kilometres. It was a twenty-kilometre march.

March (v-reg.) walk all together the way soldiers do.



These soldiers are marching.
 They are on a march.

mention (men tion) (v-reg.) talk (or write) about something for a short time.

This newspaper article only mentions the problems of farmers; for more information you must read these books.

merchant (mer chant) (n) A merchant is a person who buys and sells things.

There is a street in Dammam which is full of gold merchant's shops.

might (v-irreg.) means about the same as may.

You might make a good mark on the English exam if you study very hard.

mild (adj) not too hot and not too cold.

Most of Europe has a mild climate.

military (mil itary) (adj) connected with soldiers.

In some countries, young men must do two years of military service when they leave school.

Mongols (Mon gols) (n) people from a region of northern China.

moreover (more over) (adv) also, in addition.

I do not like his idea. Moreover, I know it cannot be successful.

muscle (mus cle) (n) Muscles are a part of the body which help us to move and do work.

Uthman trains every day because he wants to develop strong muscles.

museum (mu se um) (n) a building in which interesting old things are shown to the public.

Our city's museum has a famous collection of old pottery and carpets.

network (net work) (n) a group of things or people which are joined together and work, usually over a great distance.

There are many radio and television networks in the U.S.A.

Saudi Arabia has a large network of modern highways.

order (or der) (n) an instruction to make or supply something.

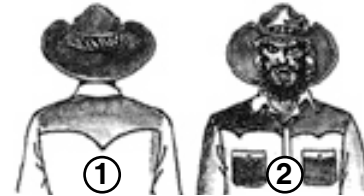
He gave the tailor an order for two thobes. The factory received 50,000 orders for its new cars.

on purpose (on pur pose) (n) not by accident.

You sometimes hurt yourself by accident but you do not hurt yourself on purpose.

ordinary (or dinary) (adj) usual; average; normal.

From the back he looks like an ordinary man, but when he turns round you can see he isn't.



From the back he looks ordinary, but...

parade (pa rade) (n) a line of people and vehicles moving forward together to celebrate something.

After the war, there was a big parade through the capital.

At the beginning of the Olympic Games, there is always a parade of all-the athletes around the stadium.

perfume (per fume) (n) a liquid which smells very good, costs a lot and is used by people to make themselves smell good.

Paris is famous for its perfumes.

port (n) a town or city which is near the sea and has places for ships to stop.

Jeddah is a great port city.

postmaster (post master) (n) the highest officer in a postal region.

I did not receive the parcel you sent me, so I am going to complain to the postmaster.

printing (print ing) (n) using a machine to put words and pictures on paper, usually making hundreds or thousands of copies.

The printing of this reader took several months.

prohibit (pro hi bit) (v-reg.) ban.

Smoking in this building is prohibited.

province (pro vince) (n) a part of a country; a region.

The Eastern Province is one of the regions of Saudi Arabia.



prohibited



Railway / system

railway (rail way) (n) a company or government agency which operates trains; a network of train lines.

France and Japan have the world's fastest railways.

raw materials (raw ma ter i als) (n phrase) natural materials which are used for making other things.

Oil is the raw materials for making plastic. The raw material for paper is wood.

remain (re main) (v-reg.) continue to be.

Many problems have been solved, but other problems remain.

research (re search) (n) careful study to find new information.

researcher (re search er) (n) person who does research.

roll (n) a kind of small bread.

For lunch we had chicken, potatoes, salad and bread rolls.

rot (v-reg.) to become bad (usually said for food).

Fruit that falls from the tree usually rots on the ground.

rowing (row ing) (n) a water sport (shown in the picture below).

When I was at university, rowing was my favourite sport.



rowing

rub (v-reg.) move something against the surface of something else.

He rubbed his sore muscles with his hand ant that made him feel a little better.



He rubbed his sore muscles

seat (n) a place for sitting, especially in cars, buses, airplanes, etc.

The seats in this car are not really very comfortable.

secret (se cret) (n) something which you do not want others to know about.

Bill has a gift for me, but it is a big secret and I cannot guess what it is.

simply (sim ply) (adj) quickly and easily.

You can make most nouns in English plural by simply adding the letter's

Sind (n) a province of modern Pakistan.

Karachi, the biggest city in Pakistan, is the capital of Sind Province.

smoke (n) a grey or black mixture of gases which rises when something is burned.

The smoke from his cigarette filled the room. The fire sent thick, black smoke into the sky.

spaghetti (spa ghet ti) (n)

a kind of food (shown on the right).

Spaghetti is delicious, but it is sometimes difficult to eat.



spaghetti

spectator (spec ta tor) (n)

a person who watches a game or contest.

Many spectators left the match early because of the rain.

spice (n) a substance which is used to make food taste good.

Pepper is probably the most common spice in the world.

standardize (v-reg.) do (or make) something the same way every time that is done (or made).

The carpentry shop was asked to make 1,000 chairs, so they standardized the parts in order to save time and money.

sterile (ster ile) (adj) perfectly clean; free of bacteria. *Before a surgeon can operate on a patient, his instruments must be sterile.*

sudden (sud den) (adj) fast and unexpected.

A sudden explosion shook the building.

suffer (suf fer) (v-reg.) feel pain. (The verb *suffer* is often followed by *from*.)

I am suffering from a terrible headache.

system (sys tem) (n) an arrangement of many parts that work together.

Driving is always enjoyable on Saudi Arabia's highway system.

task / wound

task (*n*) a job; work that must be done.

Studying for the English exam will be a difficult task.

therefore (**there fore**) (*adv*) for that reason.

He worked hard. Therefore, he was able to save money.

thus (*adv*) in this way.

Ahmad worked throughout the night. Thus, he was able to finish his work before leaving home the next morning.

trade (*n*) occupation, especially in business or crafts.



transport (**trans port**) (*v-reg.*) to carry things or passengers from one place to another.

This bus transports passengers from the airport to the city.

transportation (**transpor ta tion**) (*n*) The activity of transporting things or people.

Airlines transportation has become faster and more comfortable since 1950.

typewriter (**type writer**) (*n*) a machine used for printing words on paper.



a typewriter.

Most secretaries work on computers these days but some still work on typewriters.

unify (**u nify**) (*v-reg.*) bring together; combine; organize.

The Arab countries of the Gulf are unified in their efforts to keep the Arabian Gulf free of pollution.

used to (*adj*) in the habit of; comfortable with (because one has done it many times.)

He is not used to getting up early in the morning, so he has been tired all day.

valley (**val ley**) (*n*) a long, low area of land that lies between mountains or hills.

A great river runs through the Nile valley. It brings water to thousands of farms.

valuable (**val uable**) (*adj*) having value.

English can be very valuable to you if you plan to travel abroad very often.

variety (**va ri ety**) (*n*) a group of things which are all different.

The best way to get a balanced diet is to eat a variety of foods.

vizier (**viz ier**) (*n*) a high officer in a Muslim government, especially in the old Turkish Empire.

vulnerable (**vul nerable**) (*adj*) unprotected; easily injured.

Without the care and attention of his parents, a small child is very vulnerable.

ways (*n*) customs; traditions.

Though Ibn Battuta liked the ways of the Chinese, he still wanted to return home.

weekend (**week end**) (*n*) Thursday and Friday in Muslim countries; Saturday and Sunday in western countries.

well-head (**well head**) (*n*) the top of a well; the place where the hole begins.

After oil has been found, the well-head must be completely closed.

westerner (**west erner**) (*n*) a person from the west.

During the summer, the Far East is full of westerners on holiday.

while (*conj*) during the time that.

I read that book while I was in the hospital.

While I was in the hospital, I read that book.

wound (*n*) (Note : the ou is pronounced like the oo in noon.) a physical hurt or injury.

These soldiers have many wounds from the war.



wounds

IRREGULAR VERBS

<p>[be] am/is/are, was-were been — , — , born</p> <p>beat, beat, beaten become, became, become begin, began, begun bleed, bled, bled blow, blew, blown break, broke, broken bring, brought, brought build, built, built buy, bought, bought catch, caught caught choose, chose, chosen come, came, come cost, cost, cost cut, cut, cut deal, dealt, dealt dig, dug, dug do, did, done draw, drew, drawn drink, drank, drunk drive, drove, driven eat, ate, eaten fall, fell, fallen feed, fed, fed feel, felt, felt fight, fought, fought find, found, found fly, flew, flown forget, forgot, forgotten freeze, froze, frozen</p>	<p>get, got, got give, gave, given go, went, gone grow, grew, grown hang, hung, hung have, had, had hear, heard, heard hit, hit, hit hold, held, held hurt, hurt, hurt keep, kept, kept know, knew, known lay, laid, laid lead, led, led leave, left, left lend, lent, lent let, let, let lie, lay, lain light, lit, lit lose, lost, lost make, made, made may, might, _____ mean, meant, meant meet, met, met must, had to, had to pay, paid, paid put, put, put read, read, read ride, rode, ridden ring, rang, rung rise, rose, risen run, ran, run say, said, said see, saw, seen sell, sold, sold</p>	<p>send, sent, sent set, set, set sew, sewed, sewn shake, shook, shaken shine, shone, shone shoot, shot, shot show, showed, shown shut, shut, shut sing, sang, sung sink, sank, sunk sit, sat, sat sleep, slept, slept speak, spoke, spoken spend, spent, spent spin, spun, spun spread, spread, spread stand, stood, stood steal, stole, stolen stick, stuck, stuck swim, swam, swum take, took, taken teach, taught, taught tell, told, told think, thought, thought throw, threw, thrown understand, understood, un- derstood wake, woke, woken wear, wore, worn win, won, won write, wrote, written</p>
DEFECTIVE VERBS		
<p>can could shall should will would</p>		

WORD LIST FOR FIRST AND SECOND SECONDARY TERM 1

<p>A</p> <p>ability about (about four weeks) Abu Dhabi accidental accidentally accommodation action active (an active verb) active activity adjective adult advance advanced advantage adverb advise aerosol Afghanistani afterwards agent agreement agriculture AH aim air fare air-conditioner air-conditioning airline airways Al-Aqsa Alexandria Algeria Algerian Allah almost amateur amount and so on Antarctic Antarctica apostrophe appear appliance application apply appointment appreciate approximately Arctic area</p>	<p>aren't you? armchair army around (around \$ 15) arrangement arrow arts (subjects) as soon as as well as Asia at least at the side of Atlantic atmosphere attend attractive average</p> <p>B</p> <p>back (of something) balanced Bangkok bank banking banknote barbecue barbecued base basic Basrah beat (a team) (<i>v-irreg.</i>) beat (eggs) (<i>v-irreg.</i>) beginning below beyond billion biology biscuit block capitals blood board (<i>v</i>) boarding pass body boil boiled bookcase border box-shaped brand-new Brazilian brick-built Brussels bulldozer</p>	<p>burn business busy by (time)</p> <p>C</p> <p>calculator called (named) calories cameraman Canada canal cancer carbohydrates care careless carpentry carpet cash cashier cause (<i>v & n</i>) cave cavemen ceiling centre century cereals certainly certificate chance change (money) change (the question) check (luggage check) check-in chemical chemistry cheque chest China Chinese chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) chopped cigarette circle (<i>v</i>) circular citizen civil defence class-mate clerk climate clinic club</p>	<p>coast coin collect college come (<i>v-irreg.</i>) commander commentary commerce commercial common company compare compete competition complain complaint complete compulsory concrete consist of contain continent continue control convenient cooking coolant copy (do the same) cost (<i>n</i>) costly couch cough counter course (in a meal) course (of study) cover credit crowd currency curtains custom customer cycle (<i>v</i>)</p> <p>D</p> <p>damage danger deadly deal with Dear Sir death decorate decrease</p>
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<p>defeat define delicious department departure description design designer dessert destroy detail develop die diet difficult dinar dine diploma direction directly director disadvantage disappear discover discovery discuss discussion disease district divide division do's and don't's Doha dollar draw (<i>v-irreg.</i>) dribble Dubai</p> <p>E</p> <p>e.g. early (old) earn easy education effect Egyptian either ... or electrical electrocute electrocution elementary school emergency empire</p>	<p>end (<i>v</i>) energy enrol in entertain entertainment environment especially estimate etc. Europe ever everything evidence exactly exchange rate exciting excursion exit expect experiment expert extra extremely</p> <p>F</p> <p>facility fact factory fall (<i>n</i>) far farm farming fast (<i>v & n</i>) fat (<i>n</i>) female fibre-glass field fighter figure (number) fill in (a form) find out about fire engine fire station fire - extinguisher first aid first of all fit (<i>adj</i>) flat flight float flow fluent</p>	<p>foam follower for example for instance foreign foreigner forget (<i>v-irreg.</i>) form (short form) form (kind) formal frnac free (at no cost) French French fries fresh fried friendly front fuel fun furniture further furthest</p> <p>G</p> <p>gain gassing general gentlemen gift go ahead with go on (take place) goal God God be praised! gold graduate (<i>n & v</i>) grain grandson grant graph grass great Gregorian grey grilled guest</p> <p>H</p> <p>habit had better Hajj hamburger hand luggage</p>	<p>handle hardly hasten hate head (head a ball) health healthy hearing heart heating helmet high school highway Hijrah hill Holy home ground Hong Kong horse-riding host hostess How do you do? huge</p> <p>I</p> <p>import important improve in addition in general in order to in-patient including increase Indian industrial instead institute instructor intend intensive interest (<i>n</i>) interested in interview interviewer introduce (a new thing) introduce (a person) introduction inwards Iran</p>
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<p>Iranian Irregular irrigation Islamic</p> <p>J</p> <p>Japanese Jerusalem jogging join (take part) Jordanian Junior high school junk food junk yard</p> <p>K</p> <p>Ka'aba keen keep fit key (important) Khartoum kidney Kiswah</p> <p>L</p> <p>Laboratory lamp lane large last (the last) Latin layer lead (<i>v-irreg.</i>) league lean leaves (of a tree) Lebanese Lebanon length Libya Libyan life light (<i>v-irreg.</i>) lighting litre local look forward to loudly lounge love</p>	<p>low lowest lungs</p> <p>M</p> <p>machinery made of make something longer / shorter male man-made marble mat match (for fire) material maths meal mechanics medical medicine Mediterranean member memo mercy metal mid-week million minimum ministry minus mix mixture model moment money exchanger's moreover Moroccan Morocco move into mud multiply</p> <p>N</p> <p>Nablus name (<i>v</i>) native language natural necessary need (<i>n</i>) negative neighbouring</p>	<p>New York newspaper nice no. (number) non-slip North America note (money) note (<i>v</i>) notes (writing) noun nowadays</p> <p>O</p> <p>object (of a verb) observe occupy occur ocean of all time offer on (about a subject) on tap on time on-the-job once one day (in future) operate operator opinion ornament out in the open out of reach out-patient outlet over (finished) over (more than) overdose own (his own) ozone</p> <p>P</p> <p>P.E. Pacific Pakistani Palestinian past (<i>prep</i>) past participle past perfect peace peace be upon him pepper</p>	<p>per percent permanent permanently permission Persia Persian phrase physics pilgrim pilgrimage pillar place (at a school) place (<i>v</i>) plan plastic player plenty of plus point (one point five) poison poisoning polite pollute pollution poor popular population Portugal positive possibility possible pound pour power pre- precaution prepare preposition present perfect prevent primary school private produce production professional programme pronoun pronounce Prophet protect</p>
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<p>protein provide pulse put out (fire) puzzle</p> <p>Q</p> <p>Qatar Qatari quantity question queue quite Qur'an</p> <p>R</p> <p>radio rank rarely ray real realize really (I would really like ...) reason recently recognize reduce refrigeration register registration regular release remedy replace request rescue result retired return ticket rich river Roman roof round route row rouyal rule (<i>n</i>) rule (<i>v</i>) Russia</p>	<p>S</p> <p>sacred sacrifice safety sailing salad salary sample Sana'a sand save up scald scales schooling scrambled screen search secondary school secretary select serial number series serve service (fire service) set several sewing-machine shape sharp shelter ship shock shoot (<i>v-irreg.</i>) sickness side by side sight silver simple Singapore single situation skill skin sloping smoke smoking so (I think so) soccer soft drink solve sounds like</p>	<p>south-east spacious Spanish specialist specialize specialized specially speed training spill spoil spoonful spray (<i>v & n</i>) spread (<i>n & v-irreg.</i>) stadium stairs statement steak steam steel step sterling stir stone-built store stratosphere straw strength strengthening studio style subject (of a verb) substance substract success successful Sudan Sudanese suffocate suffocation suggestion sum sunset superlative (grammar) supply (<i>v & n</i>) support supporter sure surface surrounded survive sweets Swiss switch</p>	<p>Switzerland symbol Syrian</p> <p>T</p> <p>table (of information) tackle take (study) take place tanker team team-mate technical technology tense terminal test (<i>v</i>) There you are thick think of (What do you think of this?) throat through (by means of) throw (<i>v-irreg.</i>) tiny totally tour (<i>v</i>) tourist trade traditional trainee transport transportation trap traveller's cheque treat treatment tree trip trophy try Tunisia Tunisian Turkey Turkish twice type typing</p> <p>U</p> <p>ultraviolet under (less than) unexpected</p>
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unfortunately
university
unsafe
unsuccessful
use (*n*)
used to
useful
untensil

V

valley
valuable
value
various
verb
viewer
visa
vocational
volleyball

W

warning
waste (time)
wedding
weekday
weekend
weld
well (water well)
whole
width
wooden
workshop
wrist
writing

X

X-ray

Y

Yellow pages
Yemen
Yemeni
yen
yet
Yours faithfully
youth

WORD LIST FOR SECOND SECONDARY TERM 2

<p>A</p> <p>a number of ablution accept achieve achievement actually advertisement affect allow although altogether among ancestor annoyed anyone appearance Ar-Razi arch archery at first athlete attract available awake award</p> <p>B</p> <p>baby bag bake Bangladeshi Barcelona beans because of Beijing belief believer belong to bow bowl brass bull butane</p> <p>C</p> <p>caliph</p>	<p>calligraphy car park carbon celebrate champion check-out counter choice clause close to coat committee communicate communications competitor computerized concerning condition conjunction container copper cow crude oil culture cure</p> <p>D</p> <p>dairy daughter decoration deep delivery demonstrate dentist depth development difficulty discus distance distant do their best dome domestic drawer drill drink drive (animals) duty</p> <p>E</p> <p>efficient</p>	<p>effort electronic employee encourage enlarge entrance establish European event exist expand expansion expatriate experience explosion express extract</p> <p>F</p> <p>fail failure Far East fear (<i>v-reg.</i>) fear (<i>n</i>) fearful Filipino fine (fine gifts) first-class flag fly (<i>n</i>) force (military) forehead form (<i>v-reg.</i>) fountain free (free to do something) free (not being used) freedom freeze (<i>v-irreg.</i>) freezer</p> <p>G</p> <p>generally geological German glaucoma greengrocer's</p>
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<p>H</p> <p>handle (<i>v-reg.</i>) harmful harvest herd Hi! hold (happen) Holland hydrocarbon hydrogen</p> <p>I</p> <p>Ibn Sina ill illness improvement in common include injury inspector institution insult international item</p> <p>J</p> <p>javelin</p> <p>K</p> <p>knowledge</p> <p>L</p> <p>lamb law lecture lens leprosy lift likely limited line (for telephone) link liquid location Los Angeles</p>	<p>loose loser</p> <p>M</p> <p>mainly make sure malaria manage march marry messenger method might (he might) mihrab mile minaret mosaic mosquito (es) muezzin multinational</p> <p>N</p> <p>national Nejd network new-born</p> <p>O</p> <p>on the other hand one another one-stop shopping ordinary organize origin ought to owner ownership</p> <p>P</p> <p>party perform performance period (of time) personal petroleum Philippines postal prefer prefix</p>	<p>previous price privately process (<i>n</i>) process (<i>v-reg.</i>) product progress project promise prostrate proud province SPE punishment pure purpose</p> <p>Q</p> <p>qibla quality</p> <p>R</p> <p>raw materials receive receiver record (the best) record (written) record (<i>v-reg.</i>) refinery refrigerator refuse relax remain remove represent responsible rifle-shooting ring (<i>n</i>) rock rot run (operate) running</p> <p>S</p> <p>scarce scene scholar scientifically</p>
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second (time)
secret
selection
Seoul
separate (*adj*)
settle
shopper
shopt-put
shut (*v-reg.*)
similar
sink (*v-reg.*)
size
smallpox
solid
sort (*v-reg.*)
sorter
sorting
spare (spare tyre)
special offer
specially
speed (*v*)
sportsman
sportswoman
staff
standard
state
stick (*v-irreg.*)
store
structure
succeed
such
such as
sudden
suffer
supposed to
surroundings
sword
system

T

taekwondo
take part in
tea
technician
tele-
telecommunications
telegram
telegraph
Thailand
therefore
tie

tinned
tired
tooth
total (*v-reg.*)
toy
trachoma
track and field
translate
typical

U

underground
unify
unwanted
used to (be used to)

V

veal
via
vibration
victory
voice

W

war
wave
wealth
wealthy
well-known
well-planned
while
winner
wonderful
work (succeed)
would rather
would you mind
wristwatch
wrong (health)

Z

zinc

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بالمملكة العربية السعودية

بمركز مجازات والابتعاث

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